THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 41. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

Republican County Convention.

OFFICIAL CALL.

A republican county convention for the county of Crow Wing, state of Minnesota, will be held at the court house in the city of Brainerd, in said county, on the 24th day of September, 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following county officers, viz: one auditor, one treasurer, one sheriff, one attorney, one register of deeds, one clerk of the court, one judge of probate, one superintendent of schools, one coroner, one surveyor, one court commissioner and two county commissioners as follows: one for commissioner district No. 2, and one for commissioner district No. 4.

Each election district will be allowed in said county convention one delegate for every twenty-five votes or major fraction thereof (each precinct to be entitled to at least one delegate) cast for the republican candidate for President in 1896.

In accordance with the above apportionment the several election districts in said county will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said convention:

1st Ward	7	Ft. Ripley	2
Second Ward	11	Fairbanks	1
Third Ward	9	Garrison	1
Fourth Ward	6	Jenkins	2
Fifth Ward	7	Kennedys	1
Ivy Lake	1	Long Lake	1
Low Wing	1	Maple Grove	1
Merwood	3	Oak Lawn	1
Riggett Brook	2	Pointon's	1
Stevenports	3	Pine River (Gould's)	2
		St. Matthias	2

Total number of delegates.....65

The primaries for the election of delegates to said county convention shall be held in the several election districts in said county on Friday September 23d, 1898, at 7 o'clock p. m., and the polls shall be kept open for one hour at the usual place for holding same.

By order of the county committee.

JOHN. T. FRATER,
Chairman.

H. INGERSOLL,
Secretary.

Dated Brainerd, Aug. 27, 1898.

READ THIS!

The Brainerd Greenhouse,

87, Eight Street South,

Have Two Hundred Fresh Rose Bushes in Bud, Two Thousand Pansy Plants in Bud, and many other Plants for Decoration Day, at Prices that will surprise you; also fine assortments of Bedding and Borders.

COME NOW.

Mrs. Wm. Dodd,

Manager.

7 8th St. South.

Ready For Business.

JAMES WICKHAM,

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop.

Mr. Wickham desires to inform his many customers that he is again prepared to attend to their wants in his line in his new quarters at the old location, corner of 6th and Maple Streets.

First-class Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JAS. WICKHAM, Prop.

W. F. HOLST,

General Blacksmithing

And Repairing.

Fourth St., Between Front & Laurel

Brainerd & Northern MINNESOTA RY.

TIME CARD.

Trains Arrive at and Depart from the Northern Pacific Depot.

GOING NORTH. P. M.		GOING SOUTH. A. M.
2:20	lv-Brainerd-ar	10:30
2:20	lv-Hubert-ar	9:43
2:10	lv-Pine River-ar	8:58
2:35	lv-Backus-ar	8:38
2:10	lv-Lothrop-ar	8:05
1:30	ar-Walker-lv	7:40

E. H. HOAR, Supt.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

BICYCLES No agents. We sell from catalogue at Wholesale Prices. Ship for examination before sale. Ours at 1st same as agents sell for $75, ours at $55 same as agent's for $60, ours at $30 wood-rims, 25 lbs., same as any $25 wheel. 17 styles $10 to $55.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

Of the Receipts and Disbursements Connected with the Celebration of Labor Day, Sept. 5, 1898.

The Labor Day Association authorizes the publication of the following statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the recent Labor Day celebration in this city:

RECEIPTS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

A. F. Ferris	$10 00
C. N. Parker	10 00
S. & J. W. Koop	10 00
G. W. Holland	10 00
L. M. Koop	10 00
J. F. McGinnis & Co	5 00
Con. O'Brien	5 00
Wm. Bredfeld	5 00
M. K. Swartz	5 00
L. J. Cale	2 00
James Dewar	5 00
Louis Tache	5 00
W. A. Fleming	5 00
M. J. Reilly	5 00
G. D. LaBar	5 00
Johnson's Pharmacy	5 00
Drs. McPherson & Reimestad	5 00
Henry I. Cohen	5 00
Camp & Thabes	5 00
R. R. Wise	10 00
C. A. Walker	5 00
M. Mahlum	5 00
Gravel Mercantile Co	5 00
Abbott & Wilkins	5 00
John A. Cochran	5 00
J. E. Wallace	5 00
Fred. S. Parker	5 00
Walter Davis	5 00
Peabody & Baker	5 00
Larson & Walters	5 00
Brainerd Lumber Co	10 00
Frank J. Murphy	2 00
Henry Betzold	2 50
J. J. Howe	2 50
Koering & Co	1 50
Hugo Kaatz	2 50
C. B. White	2 50
Moberg & Peterson	2 50
Parsons & Swanson	2 50
Werner Hemstead	2 50
C. M. Patek	2 50
J. T. Frater	2 50
Albert Angel	2 50
H. Theviot	2 50
Charles Peterson	2 50
J. M. Elder	2 50
F. H. Gruenhagen	2 50
E. O. Webb	2 50
S. F. Alderman	2 50
Jas. Cullen	2 50
Jno. N. Nevers	2 50
R. Parker	2 50
Fred Luken	2 50
Paine & McGinn	2 50
W. A. M. Johnston	2 50
S. R. Adair	2 50
H. D. Treglawny	2 50
D. Mahoney	2 50
J. F. Hawkins	2 50
Losey & Dean	2 00
C. D. Johnson	2 00
J. Schwartz	2 00
H. H. Highfield	2 50
L. A. LaJoie	2 00
A. Olson	2 00
Henry Joncas	3 00
Clyde Warner	1 00
J. M. Arnold	1 00
Geo. Ebinger	2 00
J. R. Smith	2 00
P. J. Murphy	2 00
Dr. J. L. Frederick	2 50
F. A. Farrar	2 50
W. S. McClenahan	2 50
S. H. Parker	5 00
Ingersoll & Wieland	3 00
H. C. Stivers	3 00
W. S. Hills	2 50
Joseph Drapeau	2 00
Ed. Cullen	1 50
W. H. Mantor	2 50
A. L. Hoffman	10 00
Duluth Brewing Co	5 00
J. D. McColl	2 00
O. B. Hamelin	2 00
J. Kelleher	5 00
John Gund Brewing Co	5 00
Westfall Bros	5 00
Dr. A. F. Groves	2 00
A. E. Moberg	2 00
A. J. Halsted	3 00
J. C. Hessell	2 00
Beach & Son	2 00
Wm. M. Dresskell	2 00
Bane & Bane	2 00
G. A. Raymond	50
D. M. Clark	5 00
O. P. Erickson	5 00
F. W. McKay	2 00
K. Zhan	2 00
H. Drapeau	50
P. M. Lagerquist	2 00
Louis J. Johnson	2 00
Geo. J. Madland	1 00
A. Purdy	2 00
C. H. Kyllo	2 50
Donant & Crawford	5 00
J. C. Jamieson	2 50
Val. Murlowski	50
P. E. McCabe	5 00
Victor Gustafson	1 00
H. Turcotte	50
Ed. H. White	1 00
F. L. Bornes	50
P. & E. Waite	2 00
J. P. Bennelinbunger	1 25
Geo. E. Campbell	2 50
L. N. Low	1 00
J. H. Warner	1 00
Adam Armstrong	2 00
John Gillespie	1 00
A. G. Keopenick	1 00
Jas. Rhodes	1 00
John H. Irber & Co	2 00
L. Broman	1 00
Wm. H. Erb	2 00
E. J. Kohl	2 00
Ham Lee	25
John F. Burke	1 00
George Sargent	2 00
Thomas Nash	1 00
W. E. Hoey	2 00
John A. VanDyck	5 00
W. W. Winter	50
F. J. Slipp	2 00
R. F. Walters	1 00
A. Hagberg	2 00
Minneapolis Brewing Co	5 00
W. F. Holst	1 00
Brainerd Brewing Co	5 00
McFadden Drug Co	5 00
Chas. B. Rowley	1 00
Total	$449 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Log rolling contest	$25 00
Bicycle race	15 00
Lady bicycle race	8 00
100 yard dash	8 00
50 yard dash	5 00
Three-legged race	5 00
Fat man's race	5 00
Pole voulting	8 00
Wheelbarrow race	5 00
Egg race	3 00
Potatoe race	3 00
Ladder climbing	5 00
Hose race	10 00
Pony race	5 00
Pie eating contest	2 00
Hammer throwing	5 00
Tribune, printing	23 50
Dresskell, band and orchestra	55 00
Dispatch, printing	24 00
Journal, printing	23 00
Johnson's Pharmacy	97
Mahoney, bakery	4 00
C. H. Kyllo	1 70
Arlington Hotel	13 75
Jerome Kelleher	6 50
Mahoney, bakery	1 50
Beach & Son	1 35
Johnson's Pharmacy	6 00
Si Hall	5 00
N. P. Band	30 00
P. W. Bidwell	22 50
L. M. Koop	2 29
Geo. Gardner	20 00
A. E. Stivers	1 50
John Hanson	1 00
Henry Vigel	3 00
J. Boyle	5 00
Geo. Sargent	2 50
Transportation Indian ball team	2 00
" Little Falls "	12 20
Slow race	5 00
Pony race, by mistake	5 00
Brainerd Tribune	3 00
" Dispatch	3 00
" Journal	3 00
Additional prize to Brainerd base ball team	10 00
Chairs damaged by rain	3 00
Y. M. C. A. room rent	5 00
By balance on hand	58 64
Total	$485 90

RECAPITULATION.

Amount subscribed	$449 00
Amount from dance	32 50
Balance from 1897	4 40
Total	$485 90

For Probate Judge.

To the voters of Crow Wing County:

I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Judge of Probate. I earnestly ask your support, and if elected I will faithfully do my duty.

Respectfully,
J. T. SANBORN.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as County Commissioner for the 4th commissioner district. A. P. FARRAR.

For City Assessor.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of City Assessor at the coming election.

J. R. SMITH.

For County Auditor.

I hereby announcing myself as a candidate for county auditor.

FRED. A. FARRAR.

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds. I have had experience in the duties of the position, and if elected I will give a good square business management of the office.

ALEXANDER HALL.

To the Public.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of clerk of the District Court, and if elected I will do my best to conduct the affairs of the office in a business like manner.

J. A. WILSON.

For Superintendent of Schools.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the republican nomination for superintendent of schools for Crow Wing county.

AGNES GILLIS.

For County Superintendent of Schools.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Schools. Respectfully,

A. R. CASS.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Do you wish to be captivated. Then see the ladies in costumes at the holiday fair this week.

Store your stoves and household furniture with D. M. Clark & Co.

Important Trade Events.

Our Buyer has returned from the Eastern markets where with diligent search and advantageous opportunities he has filled our two stores from cellar to garret with the greatest line of FRESH, NEW MERCHANDISE direct from first hands ever shown here, representing

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc.,

Remember that we have no old goods to work off at old time prices. Every item in our Dry Goods stock is new, our Clothing and shoe stock is up to date, and positively the cleanest in the northwest. We have a sensation to offer in the way of prices on

CLOTHING AND SHOES

The large wholesale Clothing House of Henry W. King & Co., of Chicago, very suddenly has decided to close out and quit business, on account of the death of Mr. King a couple of months ago, whose will stipulated that the business must be wound up at once. This firm claimed the distinction of being the largest clothing manufacturers in the world, doing an annual business of over six million dollars. We have bought a tremendous large stock of fall and winter goods from them at practically our own prices, and as we always sell on the same basis as we buy, we are going to give our customers the benefit. We also have purchased a big line of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,

under a similar circumstance direct from the manufacturer. Every item in themselves should be sufficient to crowd our store. Investigation and comparison will show to your satisfaction that the values we offer are far above the ordinary.

Silks and Dress Goods.

Big line of Changeable and Brocaded Silks Only	25c
Line of Automon Stripe Silks Only	39 AND 75c
Line of Brocaded, Half Wool Dress Goods Only	12½c
Line of All Wool Fancy Suitings Only	39c
Line of All Wool 46 inch Henrietta and Serges, only	50c
46 inch Extra Fine Serges only	75c
46 inch All Wool Heavy Fancy Suitings $1 Goods, only	75c
Beautiful Line of Fancy Dress Goods, Only	48c
Beautiful line of Silk and Wool Dress Goods	75c TO $1.50

Sensation Prices on Lace Curtains.

Prices Never Heard of Before.

50 pair of Ecru Taped Edge Lace Curtains, while they last, per pair	39c
50 pair of Ecru Taped Edge Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, per pair	69c
50 pair of Ecru Taped Edge Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, per pair	79c
50 pair of Ecru Taped Edge Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, per pair	98c
1 Case Best Dark Dress Prints, Remnants, per yard only	3c
1 Case Best Light Dress Prints, Remnants, per yard only	3c
1 Case Unbleached Cotton Flannels, only	4c
1 Case Light and Dark Outing Flannel, only	5c
1000 rolls of Good Cotton Batting, per roll only	5c

Ladies Furnishing Goods.

Ladies and Children's Black Hose, per pair only	5c
Ladies and Children's Fleeced Lined Underwear, only	19c
Lot Ladies Dark Shirt Waists, worth up to 50 cents, only	25c
25c Ladies Fine Neckties, only	19c
$1.25 Ladies Fine Mocha Dress Gloves, only	$1.00
Children's Heavy Cotton Flannel, Klondike Sleeping Suits, only	35c

Gents Furnishng Goods.

50 Dozen Men's Best 25c Neckties This sale	15c
50 Dozen Men's Best All Silk 40c and 50c Neckties only	25c
Lot Men's Fine Colored Laundried Shirts, 75c goods, this sale	25c
25 dozen Men's Suspenders, all styles worth up to 50c, your choice	25c

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing!

We only need quote a few prices to convince you.

25 dozen Boys Good Dark Knee Pants, 25 cent goods, only	9c
Lot of Boys' Good Knee Pants Suits, only	49c
Lot of Boy's Good Heavy Wool Suits, only	98c
Lot of Boys Fine Wool Suits, worth double the amount, only	$2.95
Lot of Boy's Heavy Suits, 14 to 19 years long pants, only	$2.95
Lot of Men's Wool Suits, only	$2.50
Lot of Men's Fine all wool suits, cheap at $7.50, only	$4.95
Lot of Men's Fine All Wool Suits, cheap at $10 and $12, only	$7.50

Men's and Boys' Overcoats equally as cheap.

Men's Women's and Children's Shoes.

50 pairs Children's Dongola Shoes, only	49c
58 pairs Misses Dongola Shoes, only	69c
72 pairs Ladies Dongola Shoes, only	75c
72 pairs Boys' Heavy Shoes, only	98c
36 pairs Ladies Fine Lace Shoes, latest style only	99c

Space does not allow us to quote any more prices, but it is to your interest to call and see us besore purchasing any merchandise in our line. You should not delay as these goods at these prices can not last long.

Remember our Stock of CLOAKS, SHAWLS, YARNS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, UNDERWEAR, FLANNELS, GLOVES, Hats, Caps, Etc. We want your trade and will make prices to get it.

A. E. MOBERG,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes,

32 and 34 Front Street, - - - BRAINERD, MINN.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Ingersoll & Wheland, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

The younger a man is the more he has to unlearn.

Our mistakes contribute much to the wisdom of others.

Every dog has his day, but, like men, they always want two.

Uncle Sam will capture the capital prize in the Havana lottery.

Things are actually what they seem —about one time in a hundred.

Youth is going to do things tomorrow that old age didn't do yesterday.

When a woman loves a man she loves to make him believe that she doesn't.

The briny breakers at the seashore are less dangerous than the heart-breakers.

The floorwalker says the girl in charge of the glove department is a counter-fitter.

A great many of the thoughts a man has today appeared in yesterday's newspaper.

The trouble with the disagreeable things people say about us is that most of them are true.

What a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.

It's a shame that Prof. Norton of Harvard hasn't had time to make a republic to suit him.

A man never realizes the worthlessness of his earthly possessions until he tries to pawn them.

When a man isn't willing to practice what he preaches, it's about time for him to give up preaching.

A marriage without love and a steam boiler without a safety valve indicate that some one is going to get blown up.

Clubs are often detrimental to a man's welfare—especially those in the hands of policemen and expert poker players.

The noblest labor that can be performed is for a man to take the rough materials of human nature and mold them into a saintly soul.

Remember that the great world is a theater—your part in the play is determined by the poet; but its performance depends upon yourself.

Do not wait for extraordinary opportunities for good actions, but make use of common situations. A long continued walk is better than a short flight.

Jessie Schley has at least made a name for herself by her efforts for peace, but if anybody asks us what there is in a name we shall not say a word.

A whisper of peace, thinks Sagasta, should be followed by a cessation of hostilities. As in the fairy stories, the armies and navies should immediately go to sleep, to be awakened only by the messenger of peace, or more likely by the going off of Spanish guns. Oh, no; that is going too fast. Had the whisper come before war did things would have been different, but there was a long and bloody delay.

"The nation's aim should be to assimilate whatever knowledge the world has to offer, and with the strength thus obtained from without and within, to push resolutely forward toward intellectual enlightenment and material development." The words were recently addressed to his own people by the Marquis Ito, the great statesman of Japan. Under the inspiration of such leadership, Japan is moving into the front rank among the nations.

We certainly have no undue sympathy for Captain Carter, but we cannot refrain from saying that certain features of the sentence are barbarous and ought not to be carried into effect, even if, instead of purloining a paltry sum of $3,000,000, he had carried off the whole United States treasury, including the gold reserve and the other contents of the vaults. It was right enough to dismiss him in disgrace from the army, to make him forfeit all his pay, and to imprison him for ten or twenty years at hard labor in a penitentiary, but the last feature of Carter's sentence—that "any officer speaking to or addressing Carter will be accused and tried for scandalous conduct"—is the rankest injustice, to the innocent as well as to the guilty. It is the worst medieval barbarism, probably, that survives in form of law or etiquette at the present day.

To the attentive eye each moment of the year has its own beauty, and in the same field it beholds every hour a picture which was never seen before, and which never shall be seen again. The heavens change every moment and reflect their glory or gloom on the earth beneath.

If the Porto Ricans do not belie all reports of them they will soon be on the way to statehood, when they will enjoy all the rights and privileges of other states and bear their share of the national responsibilities.

THE NEWS RESUME

DIGEST OF THE NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Reports—The Notable Events at Home and Abroad That Have Attracted Attention.

From Washington.

The president has been invited to visit Sioux City, Iowa during the annual carnival in October.

The navy department has arranged a plan whereby one of the new battleships will be constructed at Philadelphia, one at Newport News and the third at San Francisco.

As a result of several conferences between Gen. Miles and the president, and of consultations with army officers in New York and at Camp Wikoff, the proposed parade at New York has been abandoned.

The contract for supplying the navy department with smokeless powder has been let to the California Powder company and the Dupont Powder company, each to supply half a million pounds. The contract price is 80 cents per pound, the government to furnish the alcohol necessary for the production of the powder.

Sporting Notes.

Del Norts, the guideless pacer, went a mile at Independence, Iowa in 2:04 3-4. This equals the world's best record, held by the late Marion Mills.

Tom Sharkey writes that both he and Joe Choynski have signed articles of agreement, and will come together at the Lennox Athletic club some time in October.

There is talk of arranging a stallion race between Cresceus, Tommy Britton, Askey, Gratton Boy, Directum Kelly, Stamboulet and perhaps one or two others.

The California racing season opens on Monday, Sept. 26. The opening handicap will be run that day. It is a race for two-year-olds and upwards, of amile, and worth $1,2550.

Adrian Anson is reported to be the father of a scheme to run a professional spring carnival at Paris during the Paris exposition of 1900. The plan of an amateur tournament, or rather a series of tournaments, has not yet been abandoned.

Criminal Record.

Peter Schamm, a brewer of Philadelphia, jumped from the Great Island bridge at Niagara Falls, and his body was swept over the American Falls.

August Schaefer, proprietor of the Hotel Schaefer, shot and killed himself in his room at the hotel recently. Ill-health was the cause.

William H. Tucker, president of the Tucker-Dorsey manufacturing company, and former commander-in-chief of the Union Veteran League of the United States, shot and killed himself at the factory office in Indianapolis.

Susan, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Emma Anderson, committed suicide at Council Bluffs, Iowa, because she was disappointed in securing money to buy herself an artificial limb.

While in a fit of drunken, jealous rage, at Wyandotte, Mich., Ezekiel Lazette, aged forty-five, shot and instantly killed his wife and then turned the revolver on himself, inflicting a wound from which he died in an hour.

Mrs. William Beard of Philadelphia, widow of the geologist and mining expert, whose death was reported from Southwestern Alaska last spring, believes her husband, instead of having been killed accidentally, was murdered by his associates for the money that he carried, and demands an investigation.

People Talked About.

Judge Cooley of Michigan, formerly chairman of the interstate commerce commission, is dead.

Robert P. Dick, United States district court judge, died at his home in Greensboro, N. C., aged seventy-five years.

Lorenzo Snow has been chosen president of the Mormon church, to succeed President Woodruff, recently deceased.

Howard C. Bancroft, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., died at Columbus, Ohio, from heart disease. He was widely known.

David R. Rice, aged forty-eight years, son of Gen. J. H. Rice, editor of the Sedalia Capital, and brother of the United States consul at Vancouver, is dead at Kansas City of Bright's disease.

Dr. Alex Shaw, the noted physician and recluse, residing near Quincy, O., died recently from burns received by falling into an open fire-place. He was eighty-seven years old, and has lived alone for sixty years in the cabin where he died.

Casualties.

Three hundred were killed and injured in the rioting during the recent elections in Guatemala.

Nat Goodwin, the actor, was hurt recently by being thrown from his horse in London.

A Rock Island train struck a carryall at Wichita, Kas., killing three persons and severely injuring several more.

An engine attached to a freight train on the Santa Fe, near Ottawa, Kan., blew up recently, killing the fireman and seriously injuring two brakemen.

Postmaster Symons of Brunswick, Ga., who chartered a tug and went in search of the schooner John H. Platt, which was in the terrible storm of August 30, has returned with unmistakable evidence of the ship's loss, with all on board. Postmaster Symon's son was a passenger on the Platt.

Foreign Notes.

Li Hung Chang's dismissal from office was due to the fact that he was wholly in the service of Russia.

The sixth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has opened at Toronto.

Four hundred Cubans have laid down their arms at Guantanamo and gone to work on plantations.

An immense sensation has been created all over Australia by the discovery near Lake Wynne of a gold nugget weighing 115 pounds and valued at $32,000.

Aguinaldo's three commissioners to the American-Spanish conference in Paris have started from Hongkong and will arrive in San Francisco on Sept. 30.

It was semi-officiall yannounced at Amsterdam that the reports of the attempted assassination of Queen Wilhelmina and the shooting of Countess Limburg-Stirium are entirely without foundation.

Queen Victoria has restored to his rank in the British army Col. Frank Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, who was dismissed from the service for his participation in the armed raid into the Transvaal, led by Dr. Jameson in December, 1895. Col. Rhodes was wounded at the battle of Omdurman, while acting as war correspondent for the London Times.

Otherwise.

The Republican state ticket in Maine was elected by about 20,000 majority.

Morrill Bros.' company, jewelers of Boston, have failed. Assets, $95,000; liabilities, $38,000.

The Second Georgia infantry, now at Huntsville, Ala., has been ordered mustered out.

W. D. Bynum, chairman of the National (gold) Democratic party, has resigned, and George F. Peabody of New York was elected his successor.

Collections will be taken Oct. 10 in all schools and colleges of the United States to raise funds for the Lafayette monument.

The Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps met in annual convention at Omaha. There was an unusually large attendance.

As a result of the weavers strike at Berden City mills at Fall River, Mass., the management has closed the entire plant.

Camp Wikoff is now a camp of regulars, 5,000 horse and 8,000 foot. The last of the volunteers, save the rough riders and the sick, have left.

At the session of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks at Detroit Thomas Donnelly, Brooklyn, was elected president. Memphis is the next place of meeting.

The straw board manufacturers of the United States are holding a secret session at Columbus, Ohio. It foreshadows an advance in the price of their output.

American miners on the Yukon have joined in an urgent request for the government to locate an assay office and government bank depository at Circle City.

Fifty Spanish prisoners captured at the naval battle on July 3 off Santiago de Cuba, have arrived in New York on board the City of Rome, bound for home.

The central committee of the citizens' union of New York has indorsed the independent citizens' committee in nominating a state ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt.

Clara Barton will make a detailed statement of the action of the Spanish authorities in refusing to allow her to land supplies at Havana free of duty.

The extreme heat of the past week caused much corn to cure, and it is now beyond the reach of frost in all Southern Iowa counties. This applies particularly to the early corn.

The largest cornstalk ever grown in the State of Iowa is on exhibition in a number of counties at present. The best display is said to be at Creston, where a stalk is shown seventeen feet high.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has issued orders directing that all Jews enlisted in the volunteer service be granted furloughs, to permit them to participate in the celebration of the Orthodox Congregational Union of America.

R. C. Lehmann, the English rowing man, who has coached the Harvard crew for two seasons, and Miss Alice Marie Davis of Worcester, were married at Worcester, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann will sail for England.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Dubuque with the secretary of state for a railroad to be built from Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Omaha. It is believed to be an extension of the Illinois Central system. The company is capitalized at $5,000,000.

The bids for the construction of the new dormitory at the Morris, Minn., Indian school were received from the superintendent at Morris, the lowest bidder being J. L. Rodd of St. Paul, at $9,400, who will probably receive the contract.

Roadmasters, railway superintendents, civil engineers and others connected with the maintenance departments of the leading railroads of the United States and Canada are at Denver in great numbers, to participate in the joint convention of the Roadmasters' Association of America and the Rad and Track Supply association.

The Pecos Valley & Northeastern railroad, now being built at the rate of two miles a day, will be completed by Dec. 15. This will connect with the Santa Fe system, making a direct route from the East to the valley. The time from New York to New Mexico will be about thirty hours. It now takes over two and one-half days.

Farmers around Jessup, Iowa, are very much interested in a freak pig in that section. The animal has two tails, two bodies for half its length, four eyes, two in their proper place, one in the center of the head and one under the ear, and numerous things that well regulated animals do not have.

The hitherto unnamed founder of the Cornell medical college who gave $1,500,000 for the erection of the building in New York city is Col. Oliver H. Payne.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE

EIGHT MEN CREMATED AND EIGHT OTHERS FATALLY BURNED.

Spontaneous Combustion of Dust in a Grain Elevator Causes This Terrible Destruction of Life—None of Those Who Are Alive Now Can Possibly Survive the Burns and Bruises With Which They Are Covered — Explosion Causes a Panic in the Neighborhood—Loss Is Estimated at About Half a Million.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Eight people cremated, eight more fatally burned and eight seriously injured is the result of the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co. caused this terrible destruction of life, and none of those who were taken out after the fire started were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

William J. Parks, the superintendent, after being blown through the window of the lower story, was conscious for a moment, and said about 8:30 he heard a terrible explosion on the south side of the elevator and that he knew there were about twenty men at work on the seven floors of the enormous building. None of those who are now alive will survive the burns and bruises with which they are covered. Besides those regularly employed at the elevator, the three children of Supt. Parks were visiting him at the time. One of these may recover from his burns, but Grace, a seventeen-year-old girl, is burned almost beyond recognition, and Harold, the third child, has not been found, being either blown to atoms or cremated. At 8:30 o'clock last evening the people of the East side were startled by a terrific explosion, which

Caused a Panic

all over the neighborhood. Houses were shaken as in an earthquake, and windows were shattered for blocks around. Those in the vicinity of the Union elevator soon noticed flames bursting from all sides of the building. It was but a few minutes until the fire department of the city began the work of rescue, which was rendered difficult by the terrific heat of the fire. The river cut off escape on one side, and there the flames seemed to be less fierce. The families of a dozen men who were known to be at work within rushed to the scene, and women calling for their husbands, brothers and fathers made a scene indescribable. The fire became so intense that twenty cars standing on sidings near the burning building were added to the loss. The fire department had a hard struggle to save other elevators and property.

Mr. Paddock, a member of the firm owning the plant, said that there was between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels of grain in storage at the time, the most of it being winter wheat. The property and grain is an entire loss and will reach $450,000. The insurance is $135,000 on the building and the grain is covered with $258,000 insurance. At 12:20 o'clock the flames were fully under control.

SEVEN SAY YES.

They Agree to Help Investigate the War Department.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The president is making progress in the matter of the commission for the investigation of the conduct of the war so far as it relates to the war department, and he stated to members of the cabinet that he had invited the members to meet him for a conference at the White House on Saturday next with the view to beginning their work next week.

Seven members of the body have definitely indicated their acceptance of the president's invitation, and he expressed himself as being confident of being able to secure the services of the other two gentlemen necessary to complete the quota of nine by the time set for the conference. The names of the new men who have been invited to serve were not given out.

DUTCH PARLIAMENT.

First Speech From the Throne by the Young Queen Wilhelmina.

The Hague, Sept. 22.—Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by the queen mother, opened the states general (parliament of the Netherlands) yesterday. In the speech from the throne her majesty dwelt upon the innumerable proofs of patriotism and affection for the dynasty manifested since her accession to the throne, the recollection of which, she added, can never be effaced from her memory.

The queen also said she had received the czar's disarmament proposal with peculiar sympathy.

The queen, in her speech, also promised the inteoduction of a number of social measures.

Will Banquet Miles.

New York, Sept. 22.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles will, in a few days, receive from the chief bankers of New York and other prominent men, an invitation to a banquet in his honor, which, should he accept, will be held in this city next month, the date to be set by Gen. Miles. The circulars to this end were sent round the Wall street district yesterday.

The Congregationalists.

Owatonna, Minn., Sept. 22.—The forty-third annual meeting of the General Congregational Association of Minnesota began yesterday afternoon and will continue three days. Rev. R. S. Cross is moderator and Rev. S. W. Dickinson secretary.

Dangerously Burned.

Detroit, Minn., Sept. 22.—The little four-year-old daughter of A. Selbman while playing set her clothes afire, and she was burned so severely that it is not expected that she can live.

INSPECTED BY M'KINLEY.

President Makes an Unannounced Visit to a Military Hospital.

Washington, Sept. 22.—President McKinley made a personal inspection of the hospital at Fort Meyer, Va. Accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, the president left the White House at 1:30 p. m. and drove unannounced to the fort. He proceded directly to the hospital and introduced himself to Maj. Davis, the United States army surgeon in charge of the hospital, informed him that he had come to make an inspection of the institution and to pay his respects to the patients and those in charge. Maj. Davis, the attendants and patients alike were surprised and gratified at the honor done them by the president, and he was afforded every opportunity to make a thorough examination of the hospital. The president passed an hour and a half in the various wards and departments of the institution, going from cot to cot and extending a personal greeting to each one of nearly 400 patients.

The president carefully inspected the kitchen and examined the food supplied to the hospital patients. At the conclusion of his examination he expressed himself well satisfied with the arrangements made for caring for the sick, but desired it to be understood that the patients were to want for nothing that would improve their condition or render them more comfortable.

HONORS TO GARCIA

Gen. Lawton Will Receive the Cuban General as an Honored Guest.

Santiago, Cuba, Sept. 22.—Calixto Garcia has arrived at Jinguani on his way to Santiago. He will probably go from here to the United States, where his daughter is ill. He will come to Palma Sorania, reaching Santiago to-day. Gen. Lawton intends to receive Gen. Garcia as an honored guest. As he now holds no official position in the Cuban army, he will be treated by the American commander as a distinguished citizen and a great soldier. Gen. Wood will go to the outside limits of the town to welcome the Cuban leader, and a guard of honor will meet him and escort him through the town to the palace, where he will be received by Gen. Lawton. A levee will be held, at which the various American officers will be presented to Garcia. Gen. Lawton said yesterday:

"Our reception to Gen. Garcia will be in his private capacity and not as an officer of the Cuban army. The intention is to show a mark of honor to his character as a man and a soldier, not as a general in the Cuban army."

FLAG RAISING IN HAVANA.

First American Flag Raised Over the Trocha Hotel.

Havana, Sept., 22.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the first American flag in Havana was hoisted on the flagstaff of the Trocha hotel, the headquarters of the American evacuation commission. A guard of marines was potsed at the entrance to the grounds. Col. Clous and Capt. Payne stood on the roof of the hotel at either side of the flagstaff. At 10 o'clock sharp a quartermaster of the steamer Resolute hoisted the flag, which unfurled and fluttered proudly in the breeze. All the members of the commission raised their hats and cheered the Stars and Stripes. The approaches to the grounds at either end of the street were patrolled by squads of the guarde civile, in order that the commissioners might not be molested.

FEWER SPANIARDS

Will Be Found in Porto Rico Before Long.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 22.—The evacuation commission has practically completed its work. The first Spanish troops are expected to leave the island for Spain on a steamer due here from Cuba. The remaider will embark in a week or two, when some transports arrive. The commission will continue to discuss the details of evacuation and the disposition of the government property. There are some interesting points involved, but the probability of serious friction is now reduced to a minimum. The Spanish officers fear that yellow fever may appear among their troops and when the movement begins will take precautions to endeavor to prevent the overcrowding of transports.

UNDER OUR FLAG.

Spanish Vessels Trading in the Philippines Have Been Transferred.

Manila, Philippine Islands, Sept. 22.—Twenty Spanish vessels, including twelve steamers, have completed their transfer to the American flag, and a majority of them have now proceeded on coasting voyages. There is some uncertainty regarding the native crews and the Filipino vessels. It is reported that they have been committing questionable acts, and the Boston, Raleigh and Manila sailed to-day under orders to protect commerce. The British gunboat Rattler has gone to Cebu. There are rumors that the insurgents are attacking Cebu and Iloilo.

HOME FROM HONOLULU.

Names of Soldiers Returning on Account of Sickness.

San Francisco, Sept. 22. — The steamer Australia from Honolulu brought, besides Gen. Merriam, six soldiers returned on account of sickness, as follows: Lieut. O. E. Hunt, Fourteenth regiment infantry; D. Terry, First New York; G. E. Wallace, First New York; Private W. S. Graves, Private J. B. Bennett, Private Ed Vancourt.

Maxwell Gets the Decision.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—At the end of a twenty-round contest in Woodward's pavilion Maxwell of Los Angeles was awarded the decision over Jimmy Lawler of San Francisco.

Bayard Slowly Sinking.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 22.—Thomas Bayard continually loses ground, although his wonderful constitution makes a strong resistance. He passed a restless night and was considerably weaker than at any time during his sickness. The end is looked for in the course of a few days.

Sickness at Santiago.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Nearly 1,200 of the American troops at Santiago are on the sick list, and Gen. Lawton reports eighty-eight new cases of fever.

FOURTEENTH IS COMING

WILL REACH ST. PAUL THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Great Reception Awaiting This Regiment as Soon as It Enters the North Star State—Stood High in Everything That Goes to Make Up Military Perfection—On Four Different Occasions It Was Marked as the Best Among 60,000 Troops.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 22.—The Fourteenth Minnesota regiment left last evening and will arrive in Chicago Wednesday night and at St. Paul Thursday afternoon, where they will be paid off and furloughed for thirty days, and at the expiration of that time mustered out of the service. There will be a great reception accorded this regiment as soon as it enters the North Star State. Of all the organizations that left the state it is the best and has been so regarded by all who have had occasion to pass judgment upon it. During the time it was encamped at Chickamauga its records show that it was always among the first organizations there and records of the war department show that on every inspection it always stood in the very first ranks, and on at least four different occasions it was marked as the best amoung the 60,000 troops encamped there. In matters of drill and discipline, military bearing and in the little observance of military etiquette it never fell below first rank.

There is a reason for this superlative excellence that has always characterized this organization. In the first place it was better officered than most of the other volunteer regiments, and in the next it is

Superior in the Character

of the men who make up the rank and file. The men composing it came largely from the northern part of the state and are of superb physique. A large percentage of them have spent their lives in the pine forests of the state, and they are such specimens of physical manhood as are rarely met with. There are several companies not a member of which is less than six feet in height, and they are broad-shouldered and built in proportion. The regiment has fared better in the matter of health than many of the others that were in Chickamauga. The largest number for a period of three months on the sick list at one time was forty men, and it was often below half that number. The immunity from disease that it enjoyed is attributed by the regimental surgeons to the fact that the men were intelligent enough to take proper care of themselves.

There will be a great reception when the train carrying them reaches St. Paul over the Chicago & Northwestern. They are the pride of the North Star State, and their welcome home will be a memorable event in the history of the state. Delegations from Duluth, Minneapolis and from every city in the northern part of the state will welcome them home. The place for the temportary camp has been selected at Kittsondale, in the Midway district, between the Twin Cities.

STATE PAYS FARES.

Twelfth Minnesota Goes Free on the Railroads.

New Ulm, Sept. 22.—Minnesota pays the freight as a result of Gov. Clough's visit. The Twelfth regiment will go home on a furlough and return for muster out without spending any of its hard-earned money for car fare. Thursday morning is the time it leaves. To-morrow evening the general order furloughing the men for thirty days and going into effect at 6 o'clock Thursday morning will be read to each company, and at the same time the officers will be put on waiting orders.

IT IS GEN. REEVE.

Honors That Are Won by a Minnesota Soldier.

St. Paul, Sept. 22.—So many people have been disputing whether the commander of the Thirteenth Minnesota was colonel still, or brigadier by brevet, or a real general, that Gov. Clough took the trouble to telegraph to Washington for official information. The answer came from Adjt. Gen. Corbin: "Col. Reeve has been promoted to be a full brigadier general."

ALGER'S TRIP.

He Says the Health of the Troops Is Excellent.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 22.—Secretary Alger and party inspected Camp Hamilton and reviewed the troops. Surgeon General Sternberg praised the division hospital. The brigade of immunes were inspected in the afternoon. The secretary leaves for Knoxville to-night. He said the health of the troops is excellent.

LAKE STEAMER BURNED.

Nothing Left But the Hull—Escape of the Crew.

Glen Haven, Mich., Sept. 22.—The steamer Queen of the Lakes while in the harbor at South Manitou island for shelter caught fire and burned to the water's edge. Nothing was left but the iron hull, which is still afloat. No lives were lost, but the crew could not save their effects.

Condoled With Li Hung Chang.

Peking, Sept. 22.—The diplomatic representatives of Russia, France, Belgium, Spain and Holland have called upon Li Hung Chang to condole with him upon his dismissal from the Chinese foreign office. Much comment has been excited by the action of these ministers.

Creamery Burned.

Trempealeau, Wis., Sept. 22.—The creamery at Centerville, five miles north from here, was burned to the ground Sunday night; cause unknown.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA

FIVE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS WILL GO.

Sudden and Surprising Alteration of the War Department's Plans—No Exigiency Has Arisen Which Makes It Necessary to Send These Troops, Say the Department Officials—Just Sent to Fill the Complement at That Station — The News Cause Excitement and Much Speculation Among the Troops at San Francisco.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Five regiments now at San Francisco have been ordered to Manila. Arrangements for their transportation will be made at once.

The regiments ordered to Manila are the following: Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington and a detachment of the Second Oregon.

It was stated at the war department that no exigency had arisen which made it necessary to send these troops to Manila, but the order issued was in accordance with the general plan of the department regarding a garrison for the Philippines. That plan of garrison duty included 20,000 men for the Philippines, 12,500 for Porto Rico and 60,000 for Cuba. The troops to be sent to Manila under to-day's order will fill the complement for that station. The troops would have been sent before, it was said, except that the department was awaiting the return of the transports.

It is not expected that the troops now at Honolulu will accompany these to be embarked at San Francisco, but other troops will be sent to Honolulu in the near future.

The war department has amended the orders relative to the dispatch of reinforcements to the Philippines so as to increase the number by 1,161 privates and thirty-six officers. These are made up of four companies of the Twenty-third infantry and recruits for the Tenth Pennsylvania, First Nebraska and First Colorado. These troops made up the expedition under Gen. King which recently left San Francisco on the Arizona for the Philippines, but was stopped by the department's orders when two days out and returned to port.

Stirs Them Up.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The news received from Washington to the effect that five regiments now encamped in this city had been ordered to Manila created quite an excitement, civilians and soldiers alike being affected. Conjectures as to the sudden change of policy on the part of the government once more aroused the almost dormant war fever which swept over this city two or three months ago when departures of troops were of almost weekly occurence. The official intelligence had already been given out that no more soldiers would go to the the Philippines and the work of disbanding the regiments is even now progressing, but will be brought to a halt as soon as official instuctions are received.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

One of the Colliers Starts on the Long Journey to Honolulu.

Washington Sept. 21.—The advance guard of the naval expedition for Honolulu, and eventually for Manila, started yesterday, when the Abarenda sailed from Fortress Monroe via Brazil. The Abarenda is one of the colliers which is to keep the battleships Oregon and Iowa supplied with coal on their long voyage around South America. The plan is to have two of the colliers precede the battleships and two to go along with them. In addition to these escorting craft, Acting Secretary Allen has ordered the Celtic and the Iris to be added to the expedition. The Celtic is a refrigerator and supply ship and the Iris is a distilling ship. Their capacity is enormous, and Mr. Allen said that no such perfectly equipped naval expedition ever sailed under any flag. With their large reserve supply of coal, with an abundance of refrigerated fresh meats and vegetables, with appliances and plant for making repairs to machinery, and finally, with an abundance of fresh water, the squadron will be able to keep the seas for an indefinite period of time.

BIG FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

Falling Walls Demolish Surrounding Buildings.

Washington, Sept. 21.—At midnight fire was discovered in the seven-story brick and steel building on the southwest corner of Twelfth and F streets, occupied by Robinson, Chery & Co., clothiers and outfiters. Half an hour later the walls fell, completely demolishing small buildings on both the Twelfth and F street sides of the burned structure. J. Lewis' building on the southeast corner of Twelfth and F streets was badly damaged. The F street side of the Columbia theater was damaged by both fire and water. Other property in the vicinity was also damaged. Robinson, Chery & Co.'s loss on stock is probably $75,000; loss on the building about $45,000. J. Warfield Simpson, tailor, lost his entire stock. No intelligent estimate can be placed on other losses, but the whole will aggregate nearly $200,000.

They Brought No Gold.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 21.—The steam schooner Excelsior arrived from Copper river, Alaska, with 200 prospectors who failed to find gold. They report that the gunboat Wheeling will bring down 150 destitute men from Copper river.

Shot by Accident.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Sept. 21.—J. A. Nurse, residing in Star Lake, was shot in the abdomen by the accidental discharge of a gun. The extent of his injury is not known yet.

CANADIANS STAND FIRM.

Tre Lumber Subject May Prove a Stumbling Block.

Quebec, Sept. 22.—The international commissioners met in joint session for an hour yesterday afternoon and adjourned to met again at 10:30 a. m. Thursday. The adjournment over today is taken because of the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Champlain monument, in which the members of the high commission are to participate. The American commissioners listened to the arguments of Messrs. Babcock of New York and Fallon of Ohio, who represent the interests of the United States inland fisheries. As usual, all the proceedings were behind closed doors, but so far as the fresh water fisheries are concerned, it is understood that the Americans and Canadians will agree with little trouble. Both sides desire the better protection of the fresh water fish, and no doubt this part of the proposed treaty will readily be disposed of.

To-day the interests of the United States farmers will be heard. It is presumed that they will protest in a general way against the reduction or removal of the duty on Canadian agricultural products, especially barley, hay, oats and potatoes.

The Lumber Question.

The indications are that the Canadian commissioners are going to take a very decided stand on the lumber subject. Hon. A. S. Hardy, premier of Ontario, and George W. Ross, minister of education, arrived here, and represent the Ontario government in the lumber question. They declare unreservedly that no concessions will be made on the part of the Canadian government in the way of permitting logs to go free into the United States unless the United States make some concession in the way of reducing or removing the present duty of $2 per thousand on Canadian sawed lumber. The Canadians say it must be free logs and free lumber or no change at all.

Although nothing is revealed to indicate what progress is being made by the commission or what results are probable, Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the American delegation, gives the assurance that the achievement so far is gratifying and indicative of satisfactory results in the end. Just how far they have gone in the way of adjusting any one of the main questions, or what the prospects are for a general reciprocity treaty, the commissioners will not say, but repeatedly assert that they are trying to get together and hope to succeed.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Qoutations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Sept. 22.—Wheat—Quotations given are for new wheat; old wheat of corresponding grade commands a premium; No. 1 Northern, 66@67c; No. 2 Northern, 62@63c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 30@31c; No. 3, 29 1-2@30c. Oats—No. 3 white, 22@22 1-2c; No. 3, 21 1-4@21 3-4c. Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 30@36c; No. 2 rye, 43@44c; No. 3 rye, 41@42c.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 62 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 58c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 68 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4c; September, No. 1 hard, 68 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 66 3-4c; December, No. 1 hard, 62 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 61 7-8c; May, No. 1 hard, 64 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 63 7-8c. Oats—22@23c. Rye—To arrive, 44 1-4c. Barley—To arrive, 29@40c.

Minneapolis, Sept. 22.—Wheat—September opened at 61 3-8c; highest, 64c; lowest, 1 3-8c; closed at 63 3-4c; December opened at 59 3-8c; highest, 60 1-8c; lowest, 59 3-8c; closed at 60@60 1-8c; May opened at 61 3-8c; highest, 62c; lowest, 61 3-8c; closed at 62c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 62 1-4c.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 66@67c; No. 3 red, 64@65c; No. 3 hard, 64 1-2c; No. 3 hard, 62 3-4@63 1-2c; No. spring, 62@66 1-4c; No. 1 Northern spring, 66 3-4@69c; No. 2 Northern spring, 64 1-2@66 1-4c. Corn—No. 2, 29 3-4@30c. Oats—No. 2, 21 -4@21 3-8c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 22.—Flour is steady. Wheat firmer; No.1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; December, 63c, nominal. Rye steady; No. 1, 47c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 42 3-4@45c; sample, 34@42c. Oats steady at 23 3-4@24 3-4c.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Hogs—Light, $3.65@4.02 1-2; mixed, $3.65@4.07 1-2; heavy, $3.50@4.07 1-2; rough, $3.50@3.70. Cattle—Beeves, $4@5.60; cows and heifers, $2@4.75; Texas steers, $3.10@3.85; Westerns, $3.50@4.45; stockers and feeders, $3.10@4.60. Sheep—Natives, $2.80@4.50; Westerns, $3.50@4.40; lambs, $4@6.25.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 22.—Hogs—$3.45@3.80. Cattle—Beeves, $5.25; Westerns, $4.15; canners, $2.25; cows, $3.70; heifers, $3.40@4; bulls, $2.80@3.50; stockers, $3.70@4.25; yearlings, $4@4.25; calves, $4@5.35. Sheep—$3.50@3.85.

South St. Paul, Sept. 22.—Hogs—$3.60@3.90. Cattle—Cows, $2.15@3.60; stockers, $3.85@5; bulls, $2.50@2.90; calves, $3.50@6.

SELF-DEFENSE.

Northern Pacific Engineer Kills One of Two Assailants.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 22.—Arthur Wald, an employe of the American Biscuit Manufacturing company, was shot and killed last night by Elbert Dillis, a Northern Pacific engineer. Wald and Ed Wilson, a discharged fireman, made an attack upon the engineer, who was badly cut, but will recover.

Elk River, Minn., Sept. 22.—A farmer namer Fred Smart, who lives near Zimmerman, this county, was knocked down and robbed on the railway track not far from the station by two highwaymen. Two men were arrested and taken to St. Cloud to await trial.

Resuming Work.

Monongahela City, Pa., Sept. 22.—The coal miners' strike in the third pool is over and work will be resumed in all the pits pending a settlement of the differences by arbitration. Both sides have agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The acceptance of the arbitration proposition is regarded as a victory for the miners.

The secretary of the treasury has received from Topeka, Kan., a letter signed "A Citizen," inclosing a conscience contribution of $500.

MINNESOTA NEWS

MANY SICK BOYS.

Fifteenth Regiment Left Nearly 200 Men Behind.

A majority of the sick boys of the Fifteenth Minnesota who were left behind when the regiment went South Thursday are fast recovering under the constant and tender care of the nurses and physicians of the different hospitals. Although there are few very dangerous cases among them, most of the soldiers are in a very weakened condition, and it will be many weeks before they will recover their natural strength. All of the boys are down with typhoid or complications resultant of the same disease. When the men are recovering from typhoid they are in a very weakened condition, and are susceptible to relapses. Several of the boys have already been taken sick a second time, as they were about ready to leave the hospital, on account of carelessness and lack of care on their part. The dangerous cases are few, however, and the doctors think they all will pull through. There some few men who are now just at the height of their fever and complications might develop that would make their cases dangerous.

DEATH FOR LIFE.

Milton Williams Gets a Commutation of His Capital Penalty.

Milton Williams of Austin escapes hanging, for life imprisonment, by decree of the board of pardons. He killed Daniel Finn and was convicted of murder in the first degree last June. His mother keeps a hotel there and Finn was 'bus driver. He had been discharged and had quarreled with Williams. This time he was drunk and abusive, and after another row Williams shot him. At the trial the plea was self-defense.

The question raised before the board of pardons was whether it was a premeditated murder or done in hot blood. And as it did not appear that Williams had stopped to count 100, as one should do when very angry, the board gave him the benefit of the doubt.

R. J. Dowdall of Austin and W. W. Erwin appeared for Willams. S. D. Catherwood, county attorney of Mower agreed to the commutation on stipulation that no appeal should be taken to the supreme court of the original case.

TORMEY FOR PRESIDENT.

Winona's Superintendent Wanted at the Normal.

A movement, backed by many leading and influential citizens, has been inaugurated at Winona for the election of J. A. Tormey, superintendent of the Winona public schools, to the presidency of the Winona normal school. Mr. Tormey is well qualified for the place.

Boom in Minnesota Apples.

Southern Minnesota is fast coming to the front as a fruit-growing region. The fine exhibition of large, sound, perfectly formed and spicy apples and crabs, in addition to all the entries of small fruits, at the county fairs, are attracting interest in the fruit-growing industry. Farmers are beginning to recognize the fact that an orchard is a good investment. From one orchard near Winnebago City four car loads of good apples have been sold at a figure near $2,000. The supply of apples is far above the demand at Winnebago City, and Southern Minnesota has car loads for export. At the Blue Earth county fair one man had on exhibition from his orchard 252 varieties of apples. A few years ago it was said that this climate was not adapted to fruits, especially apples. The same thing is said now in the newer regions of the state further north. But it is a well known fact that the best apples come from the Northern states. Through the invaluable aid of the horticulturists, the acclimating of new varieties and the aging of the soil, we may reasonably expect to be competing in the near future with New York and the New England states in the apple markets of the world. The best paying acres in Southern Minnesota to-day are the orchards that have been properly cared for until they have reached a bearing age.

Moorhead's Street Fair.

Preparations for the first annual street fair and harvest festival, to be held at Moorhead, are nealy completed. The liberal cash and merchandise prizes offered are attracting large numbers of entries in all the classes, and the success of the fair is already assured. On Friday, Sept. 27, W. H. Eustis will be a visitor and other notables who will be present are: State Treasurer Koerner, State Auditor Dunn, Secretary of State Berg and D. F. Reese, clerk of the supreme court. The committee has arranged an excellent programme of attractions, which will include balloon ascensions, day and night fireworks, bicycle races and parade, beside numerous other sports and games.

Postoffice for Chermak.

Letters have been received in Chatfield by business men of that place from Congressman J. A. Tawney stating that he had decided to recommend the appointment of John Chermak as postmaster there. Arthur Crawford and J. H. Kingsley were also candidates. The position is vacant, the former postmaster, appointed by President Cleveland, having recently died while in office.

Postal Service in Cuba, Etc.

Washington, Sept. 20.—"There will be no more assignments to the postal service in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines until a report has been received from the committee of postal experts now in Porto Rico," said First Assistant Postmaster General Heath.

Taylor for Register.

It is authoritatively stated that Congressman Morris will recommend to the president within the next few days the appointment of Myron D. Taylor of St. Cloud as register of the St. Cloud land office. Theodore Bruener, the Democratic register, has served out his full four-year term and it was expected that the appointment would be made in time to become effective at the end of the present month, but this will now be impossible. Mr. Taylor is a prominent attorney and a graduate of the state university and has no opposition.

OVER A MILLION FOR SCHOOLS.

Minnesota's Gain by a Recent Land Decision.

Through a recent decision by the secretary of the interior the state claim for school allotments in the White Earth reservation is sustained, and the state is practically enriched to the extent of more than $1,000,000 in school lands. The matter has been pending for a long time, and in bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion for the state the secretary has reversed the department in a long line of rulings. The act of congress granting the state right to sections 16 and 26 specifically provides that its application extends to "all lands not provisionally disposed of." It has been held repeatedly by the department that the setting apart of an Indian reservation was a disposition of the land within the provisions of the act. The same question has been raised in a number of states, and the secretaries of the interior during several administrations have taken a view just the opposite to the conclusions reached by Secretary Bliss.

Attorney General Childs has taken a strong interest in the case, and it was due to his representations to the department that the state received its valuable gift from the government. He argued the case after an adverse opinion had been prepared for promulgation, and with the assistance of Senator Nelson and Sentaor Davis, completely upset the precedent of the deparment of the interior

DASHED TO DEATH.

Nels Roberts Plunges Through a Window of a Hotel.

Nels Roberts, a nephew of ex-Chief of Police Clark of St. Paul, while in an intoxicated condition deliberately jumped from a third story window in the Central, hotel, at St. Paul, and received injuries from which he died while the patrol wagon was removing him to the city hospital.

Roberts was thirty-one years of age and single. Of late he has been drinking considerably, he being despondent and suffering from consumption. Shortly before 10 o'clock Sunday night A. J. Wilson, an employe of the Northern Pacific railroad, found him on the street in a very intoxicated condition. Mr. Wilson took him to his room. He left Roberts leaning against the door, while he endeavored to light the gas in the apartment. Suddenly Roberts rushed by him and leaped head foremost through the window. Mr. Wilson caught his legs as they disappeared over the window sill, but they slipped through his hands. He heard Roberts scream as he fell. Roberts struck an iron rod that holds an electric light in front of the building. He whirled around on it and was dashed to the stone pavement below, striking on his face.

WITH AN OLD RAZOR.

St. Paul Woman Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide.

Mrs. M. S. Van Dresser of St. Paul attempted to end her life by cutting her throat with an old razor. She inflicted a deep gash in her neck and probably would have died had she not been found shortly after the attempt was made.

Mrs. Van Dresser is the wife of a boilermaker, employed at the shops of the Omaha road. She is but twenty-six years old. Van Dresser says he cannot give any reason for the attempted suicide. He claims that there are no domestic ruptures nor is the family financially embarrassed. His wife was always well balanced mentally and he is at a loss to find a cause for the rash deed.

Mrs. Van Dresser was able to speak but refused to say anything about her attempt on her own life except that she did not believe she would recover. She appeared despondent.

COUNTY AUDITOR DEAD.

Lyon County Official Passes Away —Farmer Disappears.

Ole Kelson, auditor of Lyon county the past six years, died at Marshall from cancer in the stomach, having suffered this affliction for a couple of years. He was a native of Norway and came from Wisconsin to Lyon county twenty years ago. He was a prominent farmer for twelve years before his election to the office of auditor by the Republican party.

Gaspard Brosseau jumped the town Saturday afternoon, leaving about $800 in debts unpaid, including a board bill at the St. Charles hotel, attorneys' fees in a recent suit and borrowed money. He sold his farm near here and 1,400 bushels of wheat and left with $1,000 cash in his pocket. He was a gentleman farmer from Kankakee, Ill.

Thresherman Hurt.

While Milo Rudnick, a thresherman at work near Appleton was putting a belt on his machine while it was running, he was drawn in between the belt and pulley and badly mangled, his left arm being broken in two places and severely lacerated, besides receiving bad cuts about the head and back. His recovery is doubtful.

Benny Nelson, a member of the Third infantry, who was twice wounded at Santiago, is at home on furlough, visiting friends.

Senator C. B. Buckman of Little Falls, who is engaged in lumbering operations in the Little Fork country for Rat Portage mills, expects to build a mill at or near Koochiching, where his cut will be sawed. The new mill will have a capacity for at least 15,000,000 feet a year. There have been cut for Rat Portage mills the present season, all on the American side of the line, in Minnesota, not less than 45,000,000 feet of fiine pine.

For the first time in eleven years a fire has been started under the boilers of the old harvester works at Winona, an institution that in its height employed over 500 hands, and was one of the manufacturing institutions of Winona. The present occupants is the O. K. Cole Manufacturing company, formerly of Minneapolis, and they will use the buildings for the manufacture of flour mill machinery. The works are quite an addition to Winona industries.

STATE GRAIN DEPARTMENT.

Charges Against It to Be Investigated by State Commission.

So many criticisms and charges have been coming in about the unfairness and alleged dishonesty of the state grain inspection bureau that the state railway and warehouse commission has decided to hold an investigation. The first session will be held Wednesday, the 28th inst.

The complaint has come from North and South Dakota and from Minnesota to the effect that grain coming to the terminals of Minneapolis and Duluth is graded lower than it should be, in order that when it is sold by the warehouse owners the grade can be raised and the elevator owners can reap a profit which should have gone to the producer.

State Grain Inspector Clausen has repeatedly denied the charges against his department, and asked for the proofs.

The accusations seem to come from North Dakota more than from any other point, although Northern Minnesota has furnished its quota of dissatisfied shippers.

Chairman Mills says the charges are probably due to a misapprehension. The rules are the same as they have been for years, and the inspectors have always been instructed to give the shippers the best of it, in case of doubt. The present crop, he said, further, has many defects, and neither the buyer nor the seller seems to be satisfied with the inspections and gradings.

HORSESHOERS CONVENE.

State Association in Session and Considering Prospective Legislation.

The Horseshoers' State association opened its annual convention in Opera hall at Stillwater, with President George Edwards of Minneapolis in the chair, and about forty or fifty delegates present, principally from the Twin Cities and Stillwater, although the other towns of the state are well represented. The other state officers in attendance are Secretary William Harrigan and Treasurer Peter N. Lundquist, both of St. Paul.

The morning was devoted to organization, and it was noon before the convention was in shape to begin its business. It is hoped that it will be possible to conclude the business today, but that is doubtful, as there are several matters of importance which demand attention.

One great purpose of this present convention is to take steps to secure certain legislation which it is felt is greatly needed by the horseshoers of this state. It is desired to have the law of last winter requiring horseshoers in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants to be examined and licensed so amended as to apply alike to all cities and villages. It is also desired to secure the passage of some law giving the horseshoer and blacksmith a lien upon horses shod or implements or vehicles repaired by them. The election of officers will also be held this afternoon.

THE STATE GUARD.

Proposed Wiping Out of the Brigade Organization.

According to some of the state authorities there will now be no need of organizing a new national guard, since two of the regiments will soon be back in their old places.

The question as to whether the men will remain in the guard is disposed of in a very few words by Gen. Muehlberg. He says they have never been out of that organization.

Whether the brigade organization will be maintained or not is a question. There is no official talk of doing away with it, but there is plenty of other talk along the line, which will be just as effective with the next legislature as though it came from the governor and the adjutant general. There has ben a steadily growing opinion for some time that the brigade organization is useless and cumbersome, and this opinion has been materially strengthened after the experience in mustering the troops into the federal service. The government would have nothing to do with it, and the brigade officers had to seek individual appointments.

FALSE CERTIFICATE.

A Walker Physician Said to Have Taken Big Risks.

Great excitement has been caused at Delano because the body of Wallace Plath, who died at Walker, Minn., was shipped to Delano. The doctor at Walker pronounced the disease acute laryngitis. There was a public funeral but in some way the secretary of the state board of health learned that the doctor at Walker had made a false certificate, and he, together with Dr. Shannon, county coroner, and Doctors Shrader and Catlin of Delano, caused the body to be taken up and found that the boy had died of a very bad form of diphtheria.

BAD BRIDGE.

Traction Engine Goes Through—One Man Badly Hurt.

Delano, Minn., Special.—The twenty-horse power traction engine owned by James Cochran broke through a bridge five miles north of Winstead, fell twelve feet and buried itself in the mud. Mr. Cochran jumped and was uninjured, but the fireman, John E. Olson, went down with the engine and was pulled out of the mud and water with one leg broken and injured internally.

Prominent G. A. R. Man Dead.

William E. Chadister, commander of the G. A. R. post at Alexandria, is dead. He was a Great Northern and Northern Pacific land agent and a prominent business man. He was a veteran of Company K, Fourth Ohio cavalry, and was fifty-two years of age.

WHEELER WILL COMMAND.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Special.—Gen. Shafter left the camp for Michigan, where he is to attend the reunion of the regiment in which he served during the Civil War. During his absence Gen. Wheeler will command the camp. Gen. Wheeler is busy making the needful preparations for moving his division of cavalry to Huntsville, if the final decision of the department is to send the regiment to that point.

No More Free "Ads."

Patent Medicine Proprietor—Hereafter all testimonials must be accompanied by orders for at least half a dozen bottles of medicine.

Clerk—Yes, sir.

Patent—Medicine Proprietor—If these people want to see their names in print they ought to pay for it.Puck.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly, bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for 10 cents. All druggists. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

"What do people say of your suicide club?"

"All manner of nonsense. For instance that it can't live a week."—Detroit Journal.

Nine times out of ten the man who is let in on the ground floor lands in the cellar.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and frequently cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Every doctor knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs.

Put one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters *over your lungs*

The Best Medical Advice Free!

We now have some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently fit them for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone 14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 1039 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322

TOWER'S FISH BRAND **SLICKER** WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Trade Mark. BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

The Brainerd Dispatch.

N. H. INGERSOLL. F. W. WIELAND.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

Issued every Friday morning from rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper block. Terms, $1.50 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1897 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate.

All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.

H. C. STIVERS, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1898.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYNDON A. SMITH.

For Secretary of State,
ALBERT BERG.

For State Auditor,
R. C. DUNN.

For State Treasurer,
AUGUST T. KOERNER.

For Attorney General,
WALLACE B. DOUGLAS.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
DAR. S. REESE.

For Associate Justices Supreme Court,
C. L. LEWIS,
St. Louis.
CALVIN L. BROWN,
Stevens.
JOHN A. LOVELY,
Freeborn.

Congressman Sixth District,
PAGE MORRIS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.

THE campaign is on in all its glory.

IT is thought that 40,000 troops will soon be sent to Cuba.

LITTLE FALLS is rather a warm number when it comes down to a matter of politics.

THERE is a war on between manufacturers of plug tobacco which will probably end in a big combine.

Up to date 246 claims for pensions have been filed as a result of the Spanish-American war. No legislation will be required to authorize the payment of these pensions.

THE Northern Pacific has received a consignment of the 1,000 new freight cars recently ordered from the Peninsular car works of Detroit, Mich. The cars are of 70,000 pounds capacity.

THE gentlemen who will represent the 48th district in the next legislature are W. M. Fuller, A. F. Ferris and W. A. Fleming and there is hardly a voter in the county who is not personally acquainted with and knows the worth of each one of them.

A. N. DARE has been tendered and has accepted the nomination from the house from the Anoka—Sherburne district. Mr. Dare should have had the nomination for senator but a peculiar combination of circumstances prevented it. His friends throughout the state are pleased to learn of his decision in the matter.

THE opposition to Bob Dunn for re-election as state auditor by the Minneapolis Times comes with very poor grace and the efforts of that paper will have very little effect. The public in general know that Mr. Dunn has been one of the best and most efficient officers the state ever had and he will be returned with even a greater majority than before.

SENATOR C. K. DAVIS has the following to say in regard to the member of congress from this district: "Judge Page Morris made a stand in his district against a pestilent delusion which threatened to prostrate our industries and ruin our credit. He has been renominated. He has been industrious, an able and an efficient representative, laboring for the interests of his constituency and for those of the entire state."

When doctors fail, try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation; invigorates the whole system.

For farm loans see P. J. Murphy, Bank block.

Buy your storm sash at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Hoffman is selling a new 1898 up-to-date bicycle for $20.

NAMED THE TICKET.

Crow Wing County Gets the Two Representatives.

Morrison Coonty Takes the Senatorship.

The republican legislative convention for the 48th district composed of the counties of Morrison and Crow Wing met at Little Falls on Wednesday afternoon. The convention was called to order by N. H. Ingersoll, chairman of the district committee and a temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. Ingersoll as chairman and Sam R. Adair as secretary.

A committee on credentials consisting of five members from the Crow Wing county delegation was appointed as follows: J. C. Davis, Wm. Bredfeld, H. Patterson, J. L. Berg and F. B. Johnson, and the committee reported the following gentlemen as entitled to seats in the convention:

Crow Wing—N. H. Ingersoll, F. B. Johnson, S. R. Adair, J. C. Davis, F. S. Parker, J. L. Berg, Harry Patterson, T. W. Crawford, Wm. Bredfeld.

Morrison—A. P. Blanchard, J. H. Rhodes, Henry Allen, I. H. Misfeldt, C. G. Close, I. E. Staples, Frank Southmayde, M. M. Williams, A. C. Wilson, F. F. Turner.

The convention adopted the report of the committee and the temporary organization was made permanent.

The nomination for senator and two representatives was then declared to be the next order of business and M. M. Williams placed W. M. Fuller, of Morrison county, in nomination for senator and F. B. Johnson nominated A. F. Ferris and W. A. Fleming of Crow Wing county for representatives. The nominations in each instance were unanimous.

The chair was authorized to appoint a legislative district committee of five after consultation with the candidates and the convention adjourned.

DEERWOOD NEWS.

The Deerwood school opened on Monday with Paul Wasserzieher as teacher.

Ed. Burthwick, who is back from Dakota, is reported as seriously ill with malaria fever.

T. Senyohl has sold his farm and gone to Walker.

Mr. and Mrs James McCarville contemplate taking a trip to the coast in the near future.

Our genial storekeeper, W. H. Craig, has been on the sick list for the past week but is reported as improving.

Mr. Patrick and family returned to Duluth last Monday, after spending their summer vacation at the Inn.

A social for the benefit of the pastor's salary is in view for next week. All should come and thus aid a good work.

Mr. White and family have returned to Duluth and their summer cottage on Lake Reno is left in charge of Mr. Torgerson.

Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler Adams left last Monday for Port Arthur and will be gone a month, when they will return to Deerwood and in a few days leave for Duluth.

A week ago last Wednesday Deputy Clerk of Court, W. A. M. Johnston and Chas. Rasch were Deerwood visitors and on Monday A. F. Ferris and Louis Tache were down to shake hands with the Deerwoodites, and on Tuesday Henry Spalding was in town.

Mr. Harry Patterson left on Tuesday to attend the Republican legislative convention at Little Falls.

The cold weather does not scare off the Duluth hunters and ducks of more than one kind are being caught.

Deerwood can boast once more of a night operator, and his coming has caused quite a fluttering of the hearts of the Deerwood girls.

A DUCK HUNTER.

Volume of Domestic Animals.

A volume of 500 pages, giving the treatment, cure and care of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, Hogs and poultry, sent free; Humphreys' Medicine Co., corner William and John streets, New York, N. Y.

Hoffman negotiates chattel loans.

Leave your order for fire insurance with Jas. R. Smith, Sleeper Block. Companies as good as the best, rates always the lowest possible.

Hoffman's second ☞ store will buy your furniture, trade you new goods for old or sell you complete house-keeping outfits on installments.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They are Brainerd People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. When so many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts; when the intelligent reader knows they can't be true, there is no wonder people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual personal experience of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see any day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. J. H. Zellers, of 63 Main St., says:—"I believe after what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me they will help anyone similarly troubled. Before using them I suffered for six months from my kidneys. There was a miserable feeling of pressure over those organs and the secretions were scanty. Besides this there was a heavy pain across the small of my back. A box of Doan's Kidney Pills were gotten from M. K. Swartz's drug store and as I was glad to try anything to obtain relief, I took the pills, and really they acted like a charm. I can truthfully say that I have not had any of the kidney symptoms since. My back is all right now, and I can do my housework without any inconvenience. In my old condition I could not do a half days work without my back giving me no end of trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name DOAN'S and take no other.

Notice to Teachers.

Teachers public examinations will be held in the court house on Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. This will be the last public examination this fall.

J. A. WILSON,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of croup if you don't have Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on hand for the emergency.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Ole Canning will confer a favor by addressing or notifying A. Rustad, in care Western Union Tel. Co., Minneapolis.

Attorney P. J. Murphy is now prepared to make loans on farm property.

Teeth filled and crowned with Gold or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with Odontunder, at Dr. Ribbel's.

F. J. MURPHY,
Successor to J. M. ELDER.
Practical Plumber.

All kinds of plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Plans and Estimates furnished on all Work.

REPAIRING WELL PUMPS, etc.

First National Bank Block.
SIXTH STREET.

JAMES RHODES,
• THE •
Wagon Maker

FOURTH ST., NEAR LAUREL.



Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades.

Work Guaranteed and Prices Reasonable.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President
G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $200,000
Paid up Capital, - - $50,000
Surplus, - - - - $30,000

☞ Business accounts invited.

NORTHERN
PACIFIC BANK!
Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.
H. D. TREGLAWNY, Cashier.

County, School and City Orders Bought.

☞ Money to Loan on Chattel Security. Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

St. Benedict's Academy,
ST. JOSEPH, MINN.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

With which is connected a department for Little Boys.

Terms Moderate. For Catalogue, Apply to SISTER DIRECTRESS.

Professional Cards.

J. L. FREDERICK, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Rooms 9 and 10 First National Bank Bl'k,
BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

DRS. CAMP & THABES,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in First National Bank Block.
Office Hours:-10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m
Night Calls received at Office.
Telephone Call, 7--2.
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DR. A. F. GROVES,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office over McFadden Drug Co.'s Store.
Residence, Cor. 6th and Kingwood Sts.
Office Hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call: Office—8-3, Residence—14-3.
BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

McPHERSON & REIMSTAD,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in First Nat. Bank Blk.
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8:30 P. M.

R. K. WHITELEY
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Office, Room 2 Sleeper Block,
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McCLENAHAN & MANTOR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block
BRAINERD, MINN.

J. H. WARNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Hartley Block.
Brainerd, - Minn.

W. H. CROWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Land Office Practice and Collections a specialty.
Hartley Block, Sixth St., BRAINERD, MINN.

Meeting Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O F., Boston, Mass., Sept. 19 to 24, Inclusive.

For this occasion the Nickel Plate road will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 16 to 18, inclusive, good returning until September 30th, inclusive. For particulars, address J. Y Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago. 5

S. & J. W. KOOP,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed.
Brick Manufacturers.
Railroad Ties Bought For Cash.
Goods Promptly Delivered to all Parts of the City.

Guaranteed Cure For
RUPTURE

No Operation. No Detention from Work or Business.

YOU CAN BE CURED AT HOME.

SPECIAL OFFER

In order to more thoroughly introduce our wonderful invention for the cure of Rupture we will for the next thirty days send our complete treatment, with a positive guarantee of cure or money refunded for

TEN DOLLARS.

This exceptional opportunity should be taken advantage of by every one afflicted. Rupture is dangerous. Our regular price for this treatment is from $25 to $50 and in making the low price of $10 for a short time we do so to benefit ourselves as well as you, for every one cured will send us many others.

In sending for the treatment give description of your case, whether single or double rupture, if single whether on right or left side.

Send money by bank draft or express money order.

THE BLACKBURN TRUSS CO.
116 117 Germania Life Building, ST. PAUL, MINN.

One of Many—Read It.

The Blackburn Truss Co., St. Paul, Minn. August 3, 1894.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in testifying to a cure in many case. In November 1893 I had got so bad that no truss would hold me a moment. Upon examination recently by a prominent physician of this city, he asked me on which side I used to have the rupture. If there is anyone that don't believe you can cure rupture without any operation or detention from work, send them to me.

Yours truly, A. P. SORENSON,
749 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn.

August 15th, 1898.
I have worn no truss for 4 years and am sound as a dollar.—A. P. S.

Scandia Shoe Store
No. 18 Front Street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.

Is the best place to buy all your shoes in order to get good goods, latest styles, best quality and the lowest prices. Please bear in mind that all the goods we sell are as represented.

We have just received a fine line of
Ladies,' Gents,' Boys' Misses and
Children's Shoes!
At Reasonable Prices.

We also wish to call your attention to our
BARGAIN TABLE,
where you can make a pick from one-third to one-fourth its value, sizes from 2½ to 4½.

Remember that we have a
REPAIR SHOP
in connection with our store, where we do good repairing cheap and use only the best kind of leather:

Ladies Halfsoling, only	40c
Men's Halfsoling, only	65c
Boys' Halfsoling, only	50c
Misses Halfsoling, only	35c
Children's Halfsoling,	30c

REMEMBER THE PLACE
SCANDIA SHOE STORE,
No. 18 Front Street, between 7th and 8th Streets.



The Effect of Hot Weather

on the babies is something disastrous. Cholera infantum, cholera morbus, teething rash, hives, prickey heat, and possibly measles, chicken pox, etc., make it hard for parents to keep life in the little one. We have the best remedies for all infantile diseases, and have the purest drugs and medicines for the compounding of physicians prescriptions.

Yours Truly,

McFADDEN DRUG CO.

Republican City Convention.

A Republican city convention for the City of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing, Minn., will be held at the Court House in said city, on Wednesday, the 5th day of Oct. 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m., to place in nomination the following candidates: Mayor, Treasurer, Assessor, Municipal Judge and Special Municipal Judge. The several precincts will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

First Ward	5
Second Ward	8
Third Ward	6
Fourth Ward	4
Fifth Ward	5
Total	28

The primaries for the election of the delegates to be held at the usual polling places at 8 p. m., on Tuesday the 4th day of Oct. 1898, and be kept open until 9 p. m.

At said primaries candidates will be selected for two Alderman from each ward and members of the Board of Education as follows: First Ward, one member to succeed James Gardner; Second Ward, one member to succeed Jos. Slipp; Third ward, one member to succeed James Cullen Fifth ward, two members to succeed John F. Hurley and Dr. Werner Hemstead.

A. F. GROVES, Chairman.
WM. DODD, Secretary.

Burlington Route

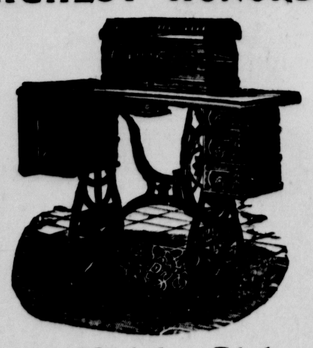
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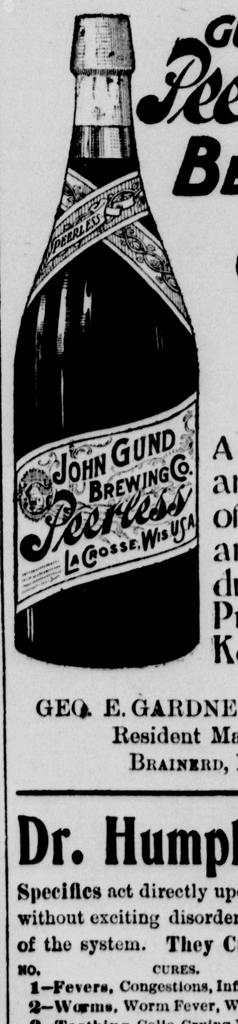
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ROADS IN PORTO RICO.

General Stone Says They Are Inexpensive to Build.

LABOR CHEAP AND EXCELLENT.

Good Highways, He Declares, Will Have Great Influence on the Development of the Island—Goat Path Transformed Into a Military Road. Average Cost of Roads Per Mile Is Put at $750—Steam and Electric Railroads to Be Built.

General Roy Stone, after his remarkable success in building a military road in Ponce in six days, now finds himself in a most important position bearing on the future development of the island—practically the builder of all highways and railroads. For years he has been commissioner of highways in Washington, but his ingenuity and engineering skill will be taxed to the utmost in making the roads of Porto Rico means of communication between cities instead of barriers, as they are now. When the New York Press correspondent returned from his tour of the island, General Stone was interested greatly in his observations of the condition of the roads, as the correspondent had traversed many miles of the alleged native roads that no American had ventured over.

"The whole future of the island," said the general, "depends upon the development of means of communication—highways and railroads. When I first landed at Ponce, my trip to Utuado was merely one of survey in advance of the movement of the army from here. Our information from those who should have known was that there was good macadam from Ponce to Adjuntas; also good macadam from Utuado north to Arecibo.

"On our way to Utuado I found myself in the midst of a campaign to get possession of the country, but after a couple of days of this diversion I returned to the roads. I saw at once that a military road could be built between Adjuntas and Utuado, thus placing one division of the army quickly to the front. I reported this fact, and Chief Engineer Black was sent out to look over the goat path I had reported on. His decision was that the road could not be built on account of the rocks, as most of the path hugged the sides of steep hills. But I was ordered to go ahead, and in six days that former dangerous, narrow path, over deep gorges, was ready for army wagons, and they traveled over it safely.

"Now, regarding this road and all the highways to be built here in the future, the difficulty is not nearly so great as it seems. In my first preliminary trip I noticed the rock was what is called Shisto's formation, a sort of rotting granite. What appeared immense, hard bowlders and solid rock I could prick easily with the point of my sword, and they yielded readily to pick and crowbar. This may be taken as a type of the rock formation we will find almost everywhere in the island. The decaying rock accounts for the deep soil in the mountains and explains why the soil maintains its place even in the steepest hills. It is so deep and so absorbent that it takes up the heaviest rains. Then there is no frost to break it up. This entire absence of frost is very important, as its destructive power on roads is well known in our country and adds immensely to the expense in maintaining them. If they had our frosts here, the hard bones of the mountains would be bare, instead of being covered with a soft, rich, absorbent soil that prevents great floods and landslides.

"The building of ten miles of road along a precipitous mountain face in six days I found to be a question of only moderate expenditure. If I had not tested those rocks with my sword, I would have thought it would take a month to build and be three or four times the cost. This road to Utuado was built only as a shelf cut into the hillside. There was no attempt at banking, as the mountain was so steep the banks would have rattled into the river, hundreds of feet below. This method, of course, leaves a slope on the side that is liable to slip—the wider the road the steeper the slope, of course. Retaining walls on the outside were impossible, as there was no foundation except thin air. On the inside they would be too costly, so the road was built without walls on either side. The small landslides can be shoveled away easily, and in a short while the road will regulate itself.

"One particular point—no ditches must be made in the deep soil on the side of hill roads, as we do in our country. In a short while these ditches, in carrying off the tremendous rainfall, would cut deep gullies through your road and make it impassable. Instead of sloping the road inward, as we do in our country, it slopes outward to the very edge, thus carrying off the rains easily, without getting cut up. The road between Utuado and Ciales—and, in fact, all of the mountain highways—should and will be made in this way.

"The road that you describe between Utuado and Lares—that half nearing Lares especially—is a different problem and must be solved in another way. It is a flat, swampy country and in the rainy season no wagons can pass. Horses sink in the soft mud to the shoulder. This road will be turned into a stone causeway, with deep ditches on either side to hold the rain until absorbed by the soft soil. The country is full of bowlders that can be broken up and used in this way. A covering of fine broken stone will make a splendid highway of it. As there is no frost to break it up the top layer need not be deep, and it will improve with age and use.

"As to the trails or goat paths you encounter between inland towns, as a rule they are pretty well engineered. The native, with a heavily laden pack horse, became a natural engineer from necessity. Between Adjuntas and Utuado, for instance, I was able to follow the foot trail almost exactly with the broad military road, as the grades were easy, the turns not too sharp and the route the best to be found. I can't imagine how it was first laid out—native necessity and natural engineering did it, no doubt. If this is not true in all cases, our able engineers will find a better way.

"The effect of this one demonstration shows that roads can be built all through the island at a cost not to exceed $1,000 a mile. Indeed, I will put the average at $750 a mile at the present rate of wages, wonderfully cheap when you now consider that the roads are mostly impassable. But nature has not done so badly after all, as she has left all the material here for man to remedy her defects. At least 150 miles of these roads will be built at once. The native labor is extremely good, intelligent and faithful. The men sing at their work to cheer each other on. They are wonderful mountain climbers, and I saw natives work on the face of a cliff in a way that made my head swim. One man pried a rock from under his feet, then stepped off calmly just as it fell 600 feet.

"The actual rate of wages in American money does not exceed 20 cents a day. They are glad to get this, and they and their families live comparatively well on it, except that they get little meat or bread. They are happy with their salt fish and plantain. The first ten miles of road were built hastily, as a military necessity. Extra wages were paid to a large force, and of course the supervision was insufficient because of the many gangs at work at the same time. The other roads will be made more deliberately as permanent institutions, and they will not cost so much. The importance of these highways as bearing on the future development of the island is something tremendous. As it is now the rocky goat paths and impassable miles of mud are barriers between the interior and the coast towns for six months of the year. Instead of assisting communication all traffic practically is stopped, and only an occasional pack horse flounders through.

"Even at the best a large portion of the native labor is diverted from its proper channel to an unnecessary waste of time in struggling along the almost impassable roads in an effort to carry goods to market. Speed in transportation depends on fords, as there are scarcely any bridges. A rush of high water means certain delay after a fight of perhaps 30 miles to reach a market or a port. With good roads and bridges all this energy expended by men and pack horses will be turned into its proper channel—cultivation of the soil. So it can be seen easily that the future of the island depends on the highways and railroads to be built. Towns isolated for days, if not for weeks or months, will be in constant communication with each other, while the country plantations will always be close to a market. This will teach the natives at last what trade really is.

"Regarding steam railroads, that work will at first be confined to building a marginal road around the entire island, taking in every coast town and city. This railway will be about 300 miles long. Almost one-half of it is built now, in stretches, connecting certain coast cities, but the roadbed and rolling stock are in bad condition. From San Juan a line now runs 50 miles to the west and 15 miles to the east. From Ponce to Yauco there is a railroad, and other less important connections are made with trains few and far between.

"It is possible that one or two railroads can be run to cities in the interior, though the engineering difficulties will be great. Two great mountain ranges extend the entire length of the island. The southern range apparently is unbroken, but a careful survey may locate a lower pass than any now known. This survey will be made as soon as possible, as there will be no delay in offering me every opportunity for free investigation and a full report as to the necessities of the island in the way of transportation facilities.

"The population of the island is so dense and the country so productive that I think electric railways of the same gauge as the steam railways can be built all through the interior and connecting coast towns. The electricity can best be supplied by the splendid water power facilities distributed so freely everywhere. The electric plants at Ponce, Utuado and Mayaguez and other places are run by water power now. On these electric railways freight, as well as passengers, could be carried with great profit. Being of the same gauge as the steam railways, this freight could be transported speedily to the ports. Private capital already contemplates this, I hear. But all such franchises and powers lie in Washington."

A Sudanese Harem.

The khalifa's harem consists of 400 wives. In accordance with the law of Islam, he has four legal wives; but, according to this law, he is allowed to have any number of concubines, who, as Slatin Pasha says, vary in color from light brown to deepest black and represent nearly every tribe in the Sudan. These women are almost entirely cut off from intercourse with the outer world and doubtless have hailed with joy the arrival of the British liberators. —New York Sun.

Columbia to Her Sons.

I have heroes by name a-plenty,
My laurel crowns many a head,
But now I drink from a mother's heart
To my gallant and unknown dead.

Aye, I drink it in wine of Cyprus,
With my head and my heart bowed low—
Dear dead of today and yesterday
Honored dead of the long ago.

There are pride and tears in the cup, boys,
And a mother's love for her sons,
My heroes with shovel and musket
And my brave hearts behind the guns.

With a smile and a sob I drink it—
To my lads under ocean's waves,
To my sailors, marines and stokers,
To my soldiers in unknown graves!

—W. E. P. French, Captain Third United States Infantry, in New York Sun.

General Repair Shop

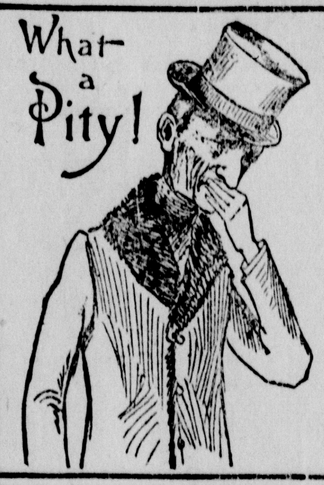
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Bicycle Material, Supplies and Extras of Every Description For Sale.

We do enameling and guarantee our work to be first-class. We also do General Repairing of all descriptions and have the facilities to turn work out in short order, and to your entire satisfaction.

6th St. North, Next Door to Old Roller Rink.



Here is one of those who are either so prejudiced against all advertised remedies, or have become discouraged at the failure of other medicines to help them, and who will succumb to the grim destroyer without knowing of the wonderful value of Foley's Honey and Tar for all Throat and Lung troubles.

FOR SALE BY M. K. SWARTZ, DRUGGIST.

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Call on

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We carry the Finest Stock in the Northwest, and Our Goods are always Fresh and "Up-to-Date,"

Staple and Fancy Groceries

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Perfect Pneumatic Tire Protector And Mender

The attention of the public is called to the Biko preparation for mending and self healing any porous bicycle tire or that has punctures. This preparation is endorsed by thousands of riders, hundreds of dealers, and has become a famous known article in the New England states. Our sales for 1897 on Biko exceeded over 150,000 Bicycle Tires, over 2700 Trotting Sulkeys. Our Biko is the only cement that makes a permanent repair on a puncture. It will never harden in the tire. It will preserve the vitality of the tire, and does not dissolve the cement in plugging or vulcanizing as the majority of the anti-leaks do. This self-mending preparation is sold for

$1.00 PER PACKAGE,

Enough for two tires, and if it is not entirely satisfactory in every respect call and we will

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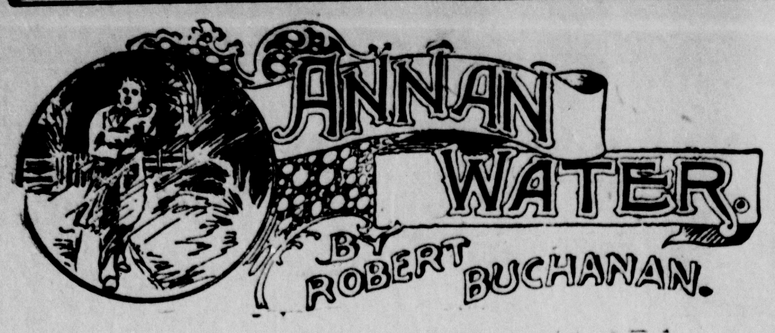
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No. 14, Duluth Express	3:10 a. m.	3:20 a. m.
No. 22—Duluth Mail	1:40 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
No. 54, Duluth Freight	10:15 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
No. 58, Duluth Freight	8:55 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
WEST BOUND.		
No. 5, Fargo Express	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
No. 11, Pacific Mail	4:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
No. 13—Duluth Mail	11:30 p. m.	11:40 p. m.
No. 57, Staples Freight	4:00 p. m.	5:10 p. m.

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No. 11, Morris, Sauk Center & Brainerd	5:30 p. m.	
Daily Except Sunday.		

Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.



CHAPTER XIII.—(CONTINUED.)

They passed from room to room, finding each one gloomier than its predecessor. The old man pointed out the pictures and various relics which he thought might be interesting, and Caussidiere glanced about him with eyes like a hawk. As they passed onward his face became less radiant; a frown of weariness and disappointment began to cloud his brow. At length the whole of the castle had been examined, and the two men began to descend the quaint oaken stairs. Caussidiere, lingering as if in no haste to go, still talked pleasantly and glanced impatiently about him.

Presently they passed the half open door of a kind of boudoir. Caussidiere, who had looked keenly in, paused suddenly.

"Surely," he said, "I know that face!"

The old man went forward and pushed open the door, and the Frenchman, following closely behind him, entered the room and stood thoughtfully regarding the object which had arrested his attention. It was a picture, a good sized painting, which hung above the mantelpiece.

"'Tis Marjorie Annan," explained the old man, "foster daughter to the minister. 'Twas painted by Johnnie Sutherland. The mistress bought it because she likes the lassie, and because it has a favor o' hersel'."

The Frenchman stared.

"Like Miss Hetherington?"

"Ay, like hersel'," returned the old man. "You'd be no denying itself if you saw the picture in that press. 'Tis Miss Hetherington at seventeen or eighteen years of age."

"I should like to see the picture."

"Aweel, aweel, you should see it; but the press is locked and Mysie has the key."

"You could not get it, I suppose?"

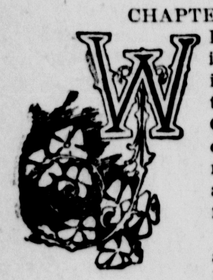
"Ay, I could get it," returned Sandie, still under the influence of the Frenchman's gold. "Bide awhile and you shall see."

He shuffled off, leaving the Frenchman alone.

The moment he was gone Caussidiere's face and manner underwent a complete change. He sprang from the room, as it were, with cat-like fury, turned over papers, opened drawers, ransacking everything completely. At last he came upon a drawer which would not open; it was in a writing cabinet, the counterpart of one he had at home; he pressed a hidden spring; in a moment the drawer flew open, and Caussidiere was rapidly going over the papers which it contained.

Suddenly he started, drew forth a paper, opened, and read it. A gleam of light passed over his face. He folded the paper, thrust it into the inner pocket of his coat and closed the drawer. When the old man returned with his key he found Caussidiere, with his hands behind him, regarding the picture of Marjorie Annan.

CHAPTER XIV.



WHILE the persevering Caussidiere was inspecting the interior of Annandale Castle, Miss Hetherington was busily making inquiries about him at Dumfries.

To her own disappointment she learned nothing to the Frenchman's discredit, but, determined to break up all relations between him and Marjorie, she visited the manse the next day and secured Mr. Lorraine's consent that Marjorie should discontinue her French lessons for the present.

This done, she ordered the coachman to drive to Dumfries.

When they reached the town they drove straight to Caussidiere's lodging, and with a very determined face the lady of the Castle descended and walked up the doorsteps.

She knocked sharply at the door, which was immediately opened by a servant girl.

"I'm seeking the gentleman that lodges here—the French teacher," she said, stepping without ceremony into the lobby.

Caussidiere, who was within, put his head out of the door of his room, and recognized his visitor at once with a beaming smile.

"Pray step this way, Miss Hetherington," he cried. "I am delighted to see you!"

She followed him into his little sittingroom, and stood leaning upon her staff and looking at him with her black eyes, while he drew forward a chair and begged her to be seated. She nodded grimly and glanced round the apartment at the table littered with correspondence, at the books scattered here and there, at the roses and creepers which peeped in at the open window. Then she walked to the chair he had prepared for her, and sitting down, looked at him fixedly again. Not in the least daunted, he stood smiling at her, and waiting for her to explain her business.

At last she spoke in her native tongue.

"First and foremost, how muckle is Marjorie Annan owing to ye for her French lessons?"

As she asked the question, Miss Hetherington drew out an old fashioned silk purse and began examining its contents. Finding that the Frenchman did not reply, she looked up and repeated it.

"How muckle is Marjorie Annan owing ye? Tell me that, if you please."

"Nothing, Miss Hetherington," he replied.

"Naething? Then Marjorie has paid ye already, maybe."

"Yes, she has paid me," returned Caussidiere, quietly.

Naturally enough his manner had changed, and his courteous smile had given way to a cold expression of hauteur, tempered with gentle indignation.

"How muckle has she paid ye?" demanded the lady of the castle.

"She has paid me," answered the Frenchman, "with her sympathy, with her sweet society. I have not taken money from her. I shall never take it. My labor, Miss Hetherington, has been a labor of love."

The lady's eyes flashed, and putting up her purse, she uttered an impatient exclamation.

"Nae doubt," she cried. "But from this day forward your labor's done. I have come here to pay you your hire, and to tell you with my ain mouth that Marjorie Annan's French lessons are ended, and that if she needs mair she'll get them from another teacher."

Caussidiere flushed angrily, but still preserved his composure.

"May I ask a question, Miss Hetherington?"

"If you please."

"I should like to know what authority you have to act on behalf of my dear pupil? I don't ask out of mere curiosity; but you would oblige me by informing me if the young lady herself has requested you to come here on so peculiar an errand?"

"The young lady?—a bairn who kens naething of the world."

"But, pardon me, had you her authority to dismiss me, or that of her guardian?"

"The bairn's a bairn, and the minister's old and foolish. I've ta'en the business into my own hands."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Caussidiere, still sarcastically smiling.

"Ay, indeed!" repeated the lady, with growing irritation. "And I warn you, once for a', to cease meddling with the lassie. Ay, ye may smile! But you'll smile, maybe, on the wrong side of your face, my friend, if ye dinna tak' the warning I bring ye, and cease molesting Marjorie Annan."

It was clear that Caussidiere was amused. Instead of smiling now, he laughed outright, still most politely, but with a self satisfaction wnich was very irritating to his opponent. Subduing his amusement with an effort, he quietly took a chair, and sat down opposite Miss Hetherington.

"Weel," she cried, striking with her staff upon the floor, "what's your answer to my message?"

"You must give me a little time, you have so taken me by surprise. In the first place, why do you object to my friendship for the young lady? My interest in her is great; I respect and admire her beyond measure. Why can we not be friends? Why can I not continue to be her teacher?"

"A bonny teacher! A braw friend! Do you think I'm blind?"

"I think," said Caussidiere, with a mocking bow, "that your eyes are very wide open, Miss Hetherington. You perceive quite clearly that I love Miss Annan."

The lady started angrily.

"What?" she cried.

"I love her, and hope some day, with your permission, to make her my wife."

Trembling from head to foot, Miss Hetherington started to her feet.

"Your wife!" she echoed, as if thunderstruck.

"Why not?" asked Caussidiere, calmly. "I am not rich, but I am a gentleman, and my connections are honorable, I assure you. Why, then, should you distrust me so? If you will permit me, I think I can give you very good reasons for approving of my union with Miss Annan."

"How daur ye think of it?" cried Miss Hetherington. "Marry that bairn! I forbid ye even to come near her, to speak wi' her again."

Caussidiere shrugged his shoulders.

"Let us return, if you please, to where we began. You have not yet informed me by what right you attempt to interfere with the happiness of my dear pupil."

"By what right?"

"Precisely. What may be the nature of your relationship with the young lady?"

As he spoke he fixed his eyes keenly upon her, to her obvious embarrassment. Her pale face grew paler than ever.

"I am Marjorie Annan's friend," she answered, after a pause.

"Of that I am aware, Miss Hetherington. I am aware also that you have been very kind to her; that you have assisted her from childhood with large sums out of your own pocket. May I ask, without offense, have you done all this out of pure philanthropy, because you have such a charitable heart?"

He still watched her with the same half sarcastic, penetrating look. Her embarrassment increased, and she did not reply; but her lips became dry, and she moistened them nervously with the tip of her tongue.

Suddenly his manner changed and he rose smiling from his seat.

"You are fatigued," he said, politely. "Let me offer you a glass of wine."

She declined his offer with an angry gesture, and moved toward the door.

"I hae warned you," she said in a low voice. "I hae warned you and forbidden you. If ye didn't heed my warning I'll maybe find some other means to bring you to your senses."

She would have left the house, but quietly approaching the door, he set his back against it and blocked the way.

"Pray do not go yet," he said. "Pardon me, but you must not. You have given me your message, my dear Miss Hetherington; now let me ask you to hear mine."

"What's your will with me?" she cried, impatiently.

"Will you sit and listen a little while?"

"I'll stand where I am. Weel?"

"First let me thank you for the kindness of your servant in showing me over the beautiful castle where you live. I am interested in all old houses, and yours is charming."

She stared at him in blank amazement.

"The Castle? when were you there?"

"Just before I returned to Dumfries. I regretted that you were not at home, in order that I might ask your kind permission; but in your absence I took the liberty of making a reconnaissance. I came away delighted with the place. The home of your ancestors, I presume?"

The words were innocent enough, but the speaker's manner was far from assuring, and his eyes, keenly fixed on hers, still preserved that penetrating light—almost a threat.

"Deil tak' the man. Why do you glower at me like that? You entered my house like a thief, then, when I was awa'?"

"Ah, do not say that; it is ungenerous. I went merely as an amateur to see the ruins, and I found—what shall I say?—so much more than I expected."

He paused, while she stood trembling; then he continued:

"The Castle is so picturesque, the ruin so interesting, and the pictures—the pictures are so romantic and so strange. Ah, it is a privilege, indeed, to have such a heritage and such an ancestry; to belong to a family so great, so full of honor; to have a 'scutcheon without one blot since the day when the first founder wore it on his shield."

It was clear that he was playing with her, laughing at her. As he proceeded, his manner became almost aggressive in its studied insolence, its polite sarcasm. Unable any longer to restrain her anger, Miss Hetherington, with outstretched hand, moved toward the door.

"Stand awa', and let me pass."

He obeyed her in a moment, and with a profound bow drew aside; but as she passed him, and put her trembling hand upon the door handle, he said in a low voice close to her ear:

"It would be a pity, perhaps, after all, to quarrel with one who knows so much."

She turned furiously, and fixed her eyes upon him.

"What's that?" she cried.

"Who knows so much, let us say, about the morals of your bonny Scotland as compared with those of la belle France."

"What do you mean? Speak out! What do ye mean?"

He smiled, and bending again close to her ear, he whispered something which drove the last tint of blood from her cheek, and made her stagger and gasp as if about to fall. Then, before she could recover herself, or utter a single word, he said aloud, with the utmost politeness:

"And now, my dear lady, will you stay a little while longer, and talk with me about Marjorie Annan?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ABOUT SUMMER DISHES.

Mrs. Rorer's Way of Reducing the Cooking to the Minimum.

"Much summer cooking may be done on the installment plan," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer on "Summer Dishes With Little Fire," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "If asparagus is ordered for today's dinner, cook double quantity, and serve that remaining for tomorrow's salad. From a fricassee of chicken for dinner the giblets may be served for giblet stew for the next day's luncheon. You will thereby gain a dish without extra cost. Potted fish, with cucumber sauce, may be served as a first course in place of soup, but if the latter is preferred, a quick soup may be made by stirring beef extract into boiling water, and seasoning it with celery seed and bay leaf. Where light meats are to be served some of the cream soups are not out of place, as they contain nourishment easily digested. Cream of potato, cream of pea, tomato, celery, asparagus, rice, squash, cucumber and lima bean soups are all very acceptable in hot weather. During the heated term the roast joint might be served cold, nicely garnished with edible greens. With it hot vegetables might be served. The hot meat dishes should be light and quickly cooked. Do away with the large joints, the pot roasts and the heavy boils, and substitute chops, smothered beef, rolled steak, broiled steak, Hamburg steak or Turkish meat balls. Stuffed vegetables may be served occasionally in the place of meat—egg plant stuffed with meat and bread crumbs, and tomatoes and squash prepared in the same way. Slow cooking makes these vegetables palatable and wholesome."

Religion without love is fanaticism. Religion with love is a tongue of fire. —Rev. Dr. Magruder, Methodist, Cincinnati, O

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Production of Hemp in the Philippine Islands—The Care of Water Boilers—Leather as a Substitute for Celluloid—A Wheel Within a Wheel.

Production of Hemp.

Since the breaking out of war certain sorts of hemp fiber have risen very rapidly in price. This is partly on account of the fact that much of the hemp comes from the Philippine islands. The plant resembles the banana in some particulars, and grows to a height of twenty-five or thirty feet. To secure the fiber the bark is pulled down to the roots; then the shreds are separated from the rough matter and thoroughly dried. In this state they are shipped all over Europe and to the United States, which is one of the best customers for this product. It has been suggested that as soon as matters become sufficiently settled Americans will emigrate to the Philippines and take up the business of hemp raising. The plant grows rapidly, and the profit is excellent. A large number of residents of the United States are looking forward to some of this newly acquired territory as their future homes. So much has been said of the climate and the general advantages that a Philippine islands fever has broken out in certain circles, and it only remains for the business interests of those fertile islands to become settled to invite a class of persons there who would not only find great profit in the culture of indigenous plants and fruits, but would make most excellent citizens and do much toward establishing the permanency of the United States rule in these beautiful islands.

The Care of Water Boilers.

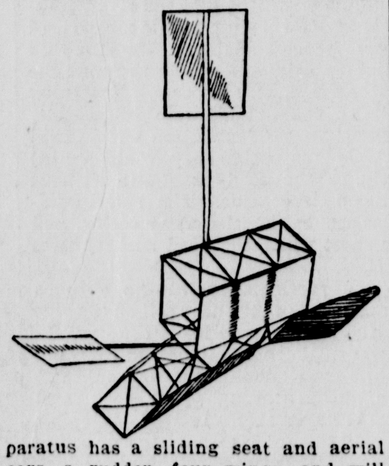
The officers of the Oregon claim that her tremendous exploit in running that never to be forgotten race against time in order to be in at the death of the Spanish fleet is to a certain extent traceable to the fact that salt water was never allowed in her boilers. There have been many discussions pro and con on the advisability of using salt water. One old engineer declares that if he could run his boilers with rain water they would outlast the men who run them. Be that as it may, there surely is some fault in the management of boilers when they give out so quickly. There are various compounds that are recommended for use in boilers, but most of them have some strong alkaline ingredient, which is never good for metal of any kind. It would be well to experiment with rain water with a view to ascertain its value for such uses. Tanks and catch pans might be expensive, but once arranged they are what one might call fixed property, and if they save the value of a few boilers every year, they would give excellent returns for the money invested in their equipment.

Planting Teeth.

It comes to us as a bit of a surprise that a scientist has been studying "toothology" until he has succeeded in producing a tooth that will grow into the jaw. Perhaps it might be more absolutely accurate to say that the jaw throws out feelers and tentacles that attach themselves to the tooth and ultimately harden, holding the artificial molar firmly in place. It is a well-understood fact that certain substances, such as sponge, may assimilate and become a part of the tissues of the body, and it seems not unlikely that under favorable circumstances artificial teeth might be made to grow into the jaws and answer all the purposes of the natural articles.

Flies in the Air.

A Denver man, Jerome Blanchard, is the latest to claim that he has solved the flying-machine problem. His ap-



paratus has a sliding seat and aerial oars, a rudder, four wings, and will soon be tried near Denver.

Leather as Substitute for Celluloid.

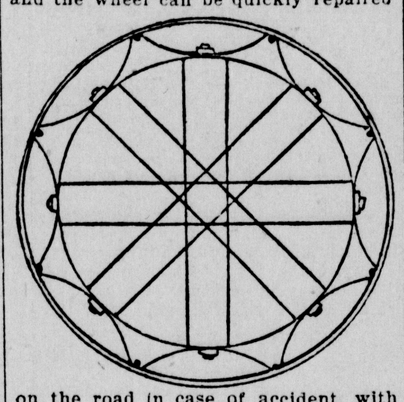
German leatherworkers have recently been experimenting with a new process of preparing leather by means of which it becomes almost transparent, firm, elastic and water-proof. It is claimed also that it is almost incombustible, and in this particular is a very great improvement upon celluloid preparations and those made of other animal substances or rubber. The process, which is a trade secret, consists in some extent in saturating the leather with hot oil, then kneading and rolling it. It absorbs a large amount of oil, becomes tenacious and of the consistency of tortoise shell. Its value in the arts is likely to be very great, and especially in electrical work it is supposed that it will be more effective for certain purposes than rubber. It may be of any thickness, as by some peculiar process it may be made thicker than the natural hide. This is through a sort of fulling operation Experts who have examined this material are enthusiastic in commending it.

Easy Way to Make Ozone.

The Lancet says that the air of a room can be charged with ozone by simply suspending moist linen sheets in a keen, dry wind, and then hanging them up in the house. It is thought the generation of the ozone may be due to the rapid passage of atmospheric oxygen over the broad, wet surfaces of the sheets. Ozone exercises a purifying effect on the air.

Wheel Within Wheel.

A bicycle wheel is shown here designed to give the comforts of the pneumatic tire without the annoyance of possible punctures. This is truly a wheel within a wheel. The outer rim is of wood, made lighter than usual, to receive a solid rubber tire. Springs of metal are inserted between this and a metal rim which receives the ends of the spokes, as shown in the cut. This dispenses with all use of the pump, and the wheel can be quickly repaired



on the road in case of accident, with the aid of a wrench, the parts being bolted together. The only repair kit necessary is the wrench and a couple of extra springs.

The Shape of the Earth.

In a recent number of the English Mechanic there is to be seen an illustration that somewhat resembles the appearance of a diseased turnip. But it is intended to represent no such thing, being on further examination found likely to infuse into the lay reader a sort of bewildered wonder; indeed, Professor Preston, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, would have us believe that our earth is of a shape approaching that of the turnip aforesaid, with its pointed end directed due south. Newton found theoretically that the shape of the earth should be an oblate spheroid; but that is by the way. It appears that the Coast Survey has recently measured two great arcs on the surface of this planet, and these have been found to be portions of an ellipse, and go to prove that the North American continent is a huge bulge on the earth's surface. All the evidence obtained by such measurements seems to point to the earth as having a form approaching to that of a four-sided body, with each of the sides triangular. Our planet, according to this, is to be considered as a sort of huge spinning-top.

An Abundant Metal.

Aluminium is the most abundant metal in the world. It enters more or less into the formation of almost every kind of soil on the globe, while clay of different kinds contains from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of it. This metal, which, singular to say, was undiscovered seventy years ago, is the lightest known. It is white and does not tarnish on being exposed to the air. When first produced it is soft, but after hammering becomes as hard as the softer kinds of iron. One-third of the total product of the world is American, the rest being divided between France, Switzerland and Great Britain. It has been called the metal of the future, and the principal obstacle of its being the metal of the present is its somewhat high price. This has been greatly reduced of late years, but the great desideratum—a cheap method of obtaining the metal directly from the clay—has not yet been attained. If the metal were to become cheap, the existing age of steel would be succeeded by an age of aluminium.

Scarcity of Tin Ore.

The scarcity of tin ore in the world is pointed out by Geologist B. G. Skertchley, of Australia, in a published monograph. He shows that while known gold fields cover 1,500,000 square miles of the earth's surface, the located tin fields have an area of only 12,500 square miles. The seven tin districts of Europe produce about 8,300 tons yearly, with 8,000 tons of this credited to the Cornwall mines. Asia has two tin districts, Hunan, in China, said by some to yield 10,000 to 20,000 tons annually, but proven to yield less than 2,500 tons per year; and the tin mines of the Straits Settlements and adjacent territory, the richest in the world, yielding 58,000 tons yearly. Africa has no known tin mines; North America has no paying mines; South America mines less than 4,000 tons per year in Bolivia and Peru, and Australia contributes about 6,000 tons a year.

Another Element in the Sun.

The rare element, gallium, which was discovered in 1875, in rock from the Pyrenees mountains, and which takes its name from Gallia, the old Roman appellation for France, has recently been added to the list of substances occurring in the sun. Professor Hartley and Mr. Ramage of Dublin have recognized its spectral lines in sunlight.

Infidelity.

"I have never loved you so much as now!" he cried. "O, Harry!" she exclaimed, reproachfully. "And only last week you told me you never could love me any more than you did!"—Philadelphia North American.

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Character Analyzed.

"No," said Maud, emphatically, "I don't like him."

"But he is very polite and amiable," suggested Mamie; "and quite intellectual. He always has something interesting to read to you.

"I know it. But he's the kind of young man who carries lovesick poetry in one compartment of his pocket book and items about ice cream poisoning in another."—Washington Star.

The Same One.

Dixon—I don't believe young Spraggs is half so extravagant as people say he is.

Mayson—Perhaps not; but I've noticed that he has a suit of clothes for every day in the week.

Dixon—Is that so? Why, he always had the same suit on every time I met him.

Mayson—Well, that's the one.—Tit-Bits.

Two Interesting Buildings.

Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent issue of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building a bell once hung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore when horses were the motive power of the railroad.

The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted as being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.

One Characteristic.

Professor Longhair — "Astrology teaches that a girl born in January will be prudent, good tempered and fond of dress. If born in February, affectionate, kind-hearted and fond of dress; in March, somewhat frivolous and foud of dress; in April, inconsistent and fond of—"

Hostess—"In what month are girls born who are not fond of dress?"

Professor—"None, madam."—Boston Traveller.

Free Lands in Montana.

Homesteads and pre-emptions can be taken in the Milk River Valley and other parts of the state within sight and hearing of daily trains on the Great Northern Railway. Renters and others should avail themselves of this chance to get a footing and become independent. For printed matter and other information, address Moses Folsom, Immigration Agent G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Explained.

"What do you suppose makes that Rough Rider look so tired?"

"Well you know the walking was very bad in Cuba."—Philadelphia North American.

"Blanco says he intends to fire on our flags of truce."

"Well, he means he is going to fire around them."—Detroit Free Press.

The tramp has the only puncture-proof tire.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure Consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

In matrimonial engagements men have to face the powder.

But few people who are born fools ever succeed in living it down.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE RUSH FOR GOLD.

From the Times, Bluffs, Ill.

The rush of gold seekers to the Klondike brings thrilling memories to the "forty-niners" still alive, of the time when they girdled the continent or faced the terrors of the great American desert on the journey to the land of gold. These pioneers tell some experiences which should be heeded by gold seekers today. Constant exposure and faulty diet killed large numbers, while nearly all the survivors were afflicted with disease, many of them with rheumatism. Such a sufferer was Adam Vangundy, who now resides at Bluffs, Ill., where he has been justice of the peace and was the first president of the board of trustees. In a recent interview he said:



"A Forty-niner."

"I had been a sufferer of rheumatism for a number of years and the pain at times was very intense. I tried all the proprietary medicines I could think or hear of, but received no relief.

"I finally placed my case with several physicians and doctored with them for some time, but they failed to do me any good. Finally, with my hopes of relief nearly exhausted, I read an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which induced me to try them. I was anxious to get rid of the terrible disease, and bought two boxes of the pills. I began using them about March, 1897. After I had taken two boxes I was completely cured, and the pain has never returned. I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken, and am willing at any time to sign my name to any testimony setting forth its good merits."

(Signed) ADAM VANGUNDY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of September, 1897.

FRANKLIN C. FUNK, *Notary Public.*

Mr. Vangundy's statement ought to be regarded as a criterion of the good merits of these pills, and what better proof could a person want than the above facts. These pills stand unrivalled as a tonic for the blood.

Rubber Collars for Policemen.

The police board has given the men on the force the privilege of wearing rubber collars, as well as linen or celluloid collars. They must be of the regulation style. About 125 of the collars have been received at the central police station for men in the district. Nearly all on the force will give the collars a trial, and have ordered one or two at a cost of 25 cents each. An effort was made to have the board adopt the rubber collars as the only kind to be worn by the men on the force. The board refused to do this. The collars are very stiff, and similar to the celluloid collars, and can be cleaned in the same way by the use of a wet sponge or cloth.—Baltimore Sun.

Sweetness.

"Some of the days when summer is merging into autumn are wonderfuly fine," remarked the girl who likes the poetry of nature. "Now and then there seems to be a good deal of sweetness in the air."

'Deed dey is , honey," replied the colored woman. "As I wuz comin' past de ma'sh, ev'y now an' then I see places whah de air wus chock full o' reed birds. It do seem a shame wif so much sweetness floatin' around, dat it should be so hahd ter git at."—Washington Star.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

William H. Dennis, Mshrdlushrdlmt Minn., acetylene gas generating lamp; Ira M. Dotson, Sanborn, Minn., pulley block; John Edgar, Rochester, Minn, fifth wheel; George N. Jeune, Deerwood, Minn, vine trimmer; Henry L. Mann, Minneapolis, Minn., machine for making clothes pins; Lewis E. Paddack, Duluth, Minn, time recorder.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 910 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

The Decoy Shillings.

At a recent dinner given in the Midlands a cloakroom waiter, unaccustomed ot attending on gentlemen bidden to public banquests, was asked how much the departing guests had deposited in his plate.

"How much?" he exclaimed indignantly. "Not a fardin'! An' when my back was turned, blow me if one of the gents 'adn't stole my two decoy shillin's!"—Answers.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most interesting study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Unaided.

"Ever notice Warble's habit of laughing at his own jokes?"

"Pray, why should be not? He has no hired help to laugh for him."

Haec fabula docet that it is only the tyrannical employer who has a snap.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Decline in Value.

Maud—I thought Ethel would die of grief when the young duke refused to marry her because she had only five million dollars.

Eva—Poor girl! Did she die?

Maud—No; she ran off with her coachman.—Judge.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. — To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

We've often wondered what will become of the self-made man in the final round-up.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The widower who mourns the loss of his first wife has the period of his mourning extended by taking a second.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

Rich bachelors never realize how well off they were until after marrying.

VOLLEY FROM NELSON

POURED INTO THE BROKEN RANKS OF DEMOCRACY.

Hallock, Minn., Special, Sept. 19.—The Republican campaign was opened here tonight by Senator Nelson, who addressed a largely attended meeting of Seventh district voters. The senator's speech in full follows:

In absolute governments there is no place for political parties, for the governed are not consulted. But free, representative governments, such as ours and England, are always, in one form or another, party governments. To avoid confusion and disorganization, and to secure unity and singleness of purpose, it is essential that voters array themselves into political parties. Party government comes not like absolute kings, from above, but comes from a majority of the people governed, and exists as their representative and exponent. From the beginning, our government has been, in a greater or less degree, a government of party, of varied name and kind. During the last half of the nineteenth century the American people have, in the main, grouped themselves into two great parties—the Democratic and the Republican—and been governed by the one or the other.

Since 1861 our presidents, with the exception of two terms of Cleveland, have been Republicans, and a majority of the senate remained Republican until 1893. The house of representatives was Republican until 1875, Democratic from thence till 1881, Republican from then till 1883, Democratic from that time until 1889, Republican from then till 1891. Democratic from then till 1895, and Republican since. It was only during the first two years of Cleveland's last term that the Democratic party had full control of all branches of the government. Prior to 1861 the Democratic party had, for many years, held sway. During this time its creed and chief policy was the maintenance and extension of slavery, and the maintenance of free trade.

On both of these grounds, in 1860, the Republican party took issue, and on this issue came into being and power. Emancipation from the thralldom of the slave power, and from the industrial and economic thralldom of the old world were the aims and purposes of the Republican party. The spread of slavery was to be stayed, and American industrial enterprises were to be encouraged, and receive ample protection. The victory of the Republican party in 1860 led to the great rebellion, the suppression of which engrossed the energy of the Republican party and the people of the North from 1861 to 1865. But even during this period of cruel war, the Republican party was not wholly unmindful of its peice mission, and the wants of the people. It passed the homestead law, a protective tariff law, and provided for the construction of the Pacific railroad, and, greatest of all, emancipated the slaves, thus removing the great stumbling block to a reconstructed Union.

During the War of the Rebellion,

while the Democratic masses of the North were in the main loyal, and did their share in maintaining the supremacy of the Union, their leaders did not take that course, but, from time to time, by various obstructive measures, sought to hamper the government in the prosecution of the war, and in 1864 went so far as to favor the abandonment of the war and to seek peace at any price. After the war came the reconstruction of the South, the funding and payment of our great war debt and the maintenance of our financial credit and a sound currency. In all these matters the Democratic leaders acted as obstructionists and sought to hamper and embarrass our progress. They wanted the Southern states back into the Union unconditionally, without any provision or protection for the freedmen. They opposed a just and necessary refunding of our war debt; they retarded the resumption of our specie payment and favored an undue and unsafe inflation of our currency, and, above all and at all times, they were opposed to a protective tariff. During this time the Republican party conducted the war to a successful issue, emancipated and enfranchised the slaves, reconstructed and brought back into the Union the states in rebellion, paid, or funded at a lower rate of interest our great war debt, resumed specie payment and maintained the integrity of our credit and currency, and gave the American manufacturer, producer and laborer aid and protection through a protective tariff.

When Cleveland took office on the 4th of March, 1885, Republican tariff legislation was in force, and he found $146,679,946 of surplus in the treasury, over and above the $100,000,000 gold redemption reserve. Owing to a Republican senate he was unable to change our tariff policy, and as a consequence there was a steady surplus flowing into the treasury year by year, and through which he was left in no uneasiness as to his gold reserve, as he was during his second term. During the four years of his administration there was an average annual surplus of about $100,000,000, derived from the revenues of the government, in excess of its expeditures. And although the balance of trade was against us during the last two years of his administration, and but slightly in our favor during the first two years—in all less than $40,000,000 in our favor during his whole term—yet, owing to the large surplus in our treasury, he had no trouble with such a surplus to retain an ample gold redemption fund, obviated such large gold withdrawals from the treasury as occurred during his last administration.

Cleveland was succeeded in March, 1889, by Harrison, who was one of the ablest, most conscientious and painstaking—though not the most popular—of our presidents. A tendency to industrial stagnation in certain lines, as well as the continued increase of the surplus beyond the wants of the government, clearly indicated that a revision of our tariff was necessary—a revision on protective lines. This had been evident to the Republicans for some time, but could not be accomplished or inaugurated as long as Cleveland and a Democratic house were in power. Harrison's election brought with it a Republican congress, which, at once, proceeded, under the leadership of our great chieftain, William McKinley, to revise the tariff. The revision was made on twofold lines; (1) to afford ampler protection to many languishing industries, and (2) to reduce the revenues to something near the actual needs of the government. As you all know, revenues can be reduced in one of two ways, namely, by enlarging the free list—opening the door for foreign goods wider, which is the Democratic way—or by increasing protection, and thus enabling importations, and fortifying the home market, which is the Republican way. The McKinley bill, which became a law in October, 1890, was largely based on this Republican idea of reducing our revenues by increased protection. On many lines and in many ways it gave more protection, and while it removed the tariff on sugar, yet it took care to afford the sugar planter fair and ample protection by means of bounties. And the stimulus it afforded to our sugar raisers, as well as other industrial enterprises, became apparent after a fair trial. And time demonstrated that, under normal conditions, not aggravated by undue financial convulsions, or a want of confidence in the government, it

Afforded Ample Revenues

for the wants of the government. During the fiscal years ending June 30, 1891, 1892 and 1893, there was a surplus every year, and the aggregate surplus for the three years was $49,495,790 over and above the expenditures of the government—a fair working balance under normal conditions. But the Republican tariff policy, under which the country had been working and prospering so long, had ultimately produced a boom in the business and industrial world which led, to some extent, to undue and excessive production, while the high wages paid our laboring men and the large amount of lands thrown open to settlement under our liberal land laws had attracted an army of immigrants to our shores, giving us an overabundance of labor. This industrial boom and boom in immigration—like all booms—had its reaction, and so it came to pass that by the fall of 1892 the reaction from an excess of prosperity had set in and we found ourselves in the incipient stages of a period of stagnation. Under these conditions the Democracy again joined issue with us on the tariff, while on the financial question they seemed by their platform to be in complete accord with us.

Tariff reform, tariff reduction, was the chief if not the only remedy prescribed by the Democracy for the incipient and threatened hard times. Idle or poor paid labor, redundant or non-productive capital was told in fervid language in the press and on the stump that our industrial and economic ills all came from a too highly protective tariff, and that the remedy lay in reaching it and bringing it to a mere revenue basis. A sinking man is apt to grab at a straw, and so it came to pass that a majority of the people, in a mood of discontent, grabbed at this Democratic straw and again elected Cleveland president. But the election was scarcely over before the people seemed stunned and appalled by their own rashness. The nation seemed, all at once, to shiver at the thought of tariff reform. More mills and factories and more mechanics and laboring men than ever became idle or barely existed. The very vision into the Canaan of tariff reform aggravated and prolonged the distress. At this time, too, the nation was threatened with—nay, suffering from—another evil.

The Silver-Purchase Law.

In 1890 the solid South, reinforced by Democrats and Republicans from the so-called silver states, had forced through congress the law requiring the government, without any regard for our currency wants, to purchase every month 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and to issue treasury notes for the purchase price thereof, redeemable in coin. By the end of June, 1893, 156,757,023 ounces of silver had been purchased, under this law, at a cost of $147,215,480, for which treasury notes had been issued. Our total stock of silver money at this time, exclusive of subsidiary silver, was $536,300,776, as against $507,697,685 of gold and $346,000,000 of greenbacks. At this time the commercial ratio of silver to gold was 26.49 to 1, and silver was still steadily falling in value. At the time of the resumption of specie payment in 1879, a fund of $100,000,000 in gold had been set apart as a redemption fund for our greenbacks, and from that time up to Cleveland's second term this fund had remained intact and undiminished.

Aside from confidence in the government, it was the maintenance of this gold redemption fund, undiminished, that served to keep our silver and paper currency on a parity with gold. The election of Cleveland, and a Democratic congress, with the promise and prospect of tariff reduction and so-called tariff reform, begot no alleviation nor confidence, but, on the contrary, seemed to breed greater stagnation and distrust.

The senator went on to show that during the Cleveland administration there was a great deficiency in the treasury and a rapidly sinking gold reserve neccessitating large issues of bonds. He then continued.

This brief, plain and unvarnished statement of facts shows how scant and futile were the blessings of reform promised us by the Democratic party in the fall of 1892, and how utterly incompetent that party is to guide the destinies of our country, especially in days of trial. Cleveland was not to blame for the advent of hard times, but he was to blame for giving us no other relief than a large issue of bonds, and a tariff law hostile to the productive interests of the country and insufficient in revenue. The Democratic masses were sadly disappointed with "tariff reform." They learned by experience that it gave them no relief from the hard times. To their minds, evidently, some new remedy was needed, and in casting about for a cure they came to the conclusion that the whole trouble came from the scarcity and dearness of money, and that the proper way to make money abundant and cheap was through the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The masses became so fixed and enthusiastic with this idea that, with the force of almost a whirlwind, they forced their party in 1896 to make this the chief issue of the campaign, and to nominate the most pronounced and aggressive advocate of the theory their candidate for the presidency. Reinforced by the Populists—who were the original free silver men—on this issue, as well as issues not written in the platform, a zealous and

Most Persistent Campaign

was waged. Beneath the free silver issue there was, in many quarters and among some classes, a bitter hostility to capital. Silver was called the poor man's money and gold the rich man's money. I will not weary you with a minute discussion of free silver.

discussed and passed upon two years ago. But a brief summary may not be out of place, especially as the same issue is again tendered. though not in so aggressive and pronounced a form as in the

After a full discussion, the verdict of a majority of the American people was with the Republican party on these issues. Time and subsequent events have but served to emphasize, make plain, and verify all that we contended for in the last campaign. First of all, the election of McKinley restored confidence to the American people. Money, which had remained in hiding, came forth in abundance, seeking investment and employment. Mills, factories and shops, which had been in a state of suspense for months, were opened and set in motion. Men who had been idle for months, had exhausted their savings, and had even lived on the charity of their friends, came forth happy and smiling because they found work to do. The nightmare of Clevelandism and the cyclone of Bryanism were weathered and passed. The nation breathed easier, even Democrats were happy to learn that they had not fooled us with free silver in 1896, as they had with tariff reform in 1892. What a vast difference between 1892 and 1896. Cleveland's election in 1892 seemed to give the nation a chill and paralysis from the very start, while the news of McKinley's election seemed to tranquilize and vivify the people at once. Even before McKinley was inaugurated there was a marked improvement in all directions. His policy and character, and the policy and character of the Republican party were known, and the nation knew what to expect from both. No sooner had he entered the great office than he called congress together to revise the tariff so as to aid our languishing industries and furnish ample revenues for the government. Congress met in March, and at once entered upon the work of tariff revision, but owing to the dilatory tactics of the Democrats, especially in the senate, the Dingley bill did not become a law till July 24, 1897; and by thus delaying the passage of the bill they enabled the importers to stock up so heavily in many lines of imports, that the Dingley law did not, at first, produce quite as much revenue as was expected. But on the eve of our troubles with Spain, and before we had incurred any

Outlay for War Purposes,

it was evident that the Dingley law would, under normal conditions, and without war, give us ample revenues for the current expenses of the government, with a moderate surplus. That McKinley's administration and the Dingley tariff law have breathed new life into the languishing industries of the country and brought back our old-time industrial life and vigor, is apparent in many directions. Not only has this great trade balance given us an abundant supply of gold in the treasury, but it has also largely reduced our credit balance abroad. Millions of dollars of American securities held abroad have been returned to this country in liquidation of the trade balance, thus largely reducing the interest and dividend drain made upon us annually.

All of these facts furnish palpable evidence to our free silver brethren that there is an abundance of money within our reach, easily acquired under favorable and proper industrial and trade conditions, nursed and protected by favorable tariff legislation, and that it does not require the free coinage of silver and the destruction of the parity of our money to obtain an abundance of sound currency. Since 1896 there has been on all industrial and productive lines a large increase in prices. Agricultural products and the products of our mills, factories and shops have, in most instances, been much higher, and so have wages. This ought to convince our fre silver friends that the low prices of 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 were not the offspring and result of the quality or quantity of our money, for we have had the same kind of money and the same system of currency in 1897 and 1898 as in those years. If the lack of free coinage

Produced Low Prices

in those years, it ought, by the logic of free silver, to have produced the like result in 1897 and 1898. Thus we can now point you to clear and tangible facts—the experience of 1897 and 1898—in full proof of what we argued to you in 1896. There is no school so reliable and instructive as the school of experience.

If we turn to another, and perhaps the most eventful, chapter of our national life, during this administration, the contrast between Cleveland and McKinley is still more pronounced than in these other issues to which I have called your attention. Cleveland was ready to hurl us into a war with England over a disputed boundary in Venezuela, but he shrugged his shoulders and turned a deaf ear, except through formal diplomacy, to the poor, oppressed and struggling Cubans, living near our very doors, and suffering under a tyranny more cruel and relentless than any to be found elsewhere in the nineteenth century.

The savage barbarism of Spanish warfare made little impression and evoked only formal diplomatic protest. The tears and the sufferings of women and children, driven in and penned up to die of starvation, moved him not, except in the most perfunctory and formal manner. His eyes were still upon Wall street, as in the days of the bond issues, for Wall street wanted no war with Spain. Not so with our own brave, sympathetic and warm-hearted McKinley. Long before the explosion of the Maine, and long before the De Lome incident, he forced Spain to recall the brutal Weyler, to try the experiment of a modified and more liberal home rule, and to carry on the war with less barbarism and more in accord with the methods of modern civilized warfare. His great heart went out to the poor reconcentrados, not merely sentimentally, but in a practical and effective way. He stayed the hand of Spain and took steps to relieve their want and suffering. He was a true and unfaltering successor of the noble Lincoln, who never ceased to be mindful of the downtrodden and oppressed slave. He not only forced Spain to pursue milder and more humane methods, but he warned her that the war must soon come to an end, or Cuba must be free. In those ante-bellum days there were many who chided him for his moderation and deliberation, but he realized what his critics did not comprehend, that he must not only strike for humanity, but that he must justify his course before the civilized world. And thus, through his wise foresight and prudence, it came to pass that

When the War Was Upon Us,

we were not without friends and allies, though no formal treaties bound them to us. The Anglo-Saxon heart of the entire world went out to poor Cuba and destroyed all possible concert of hostile powers. Like Lincoln, he aimed rather to direct than to lead the sentiment and conscience of the nation. He hoped for peace, but was not afraid of war, and, finally, when the madness of Spain, and an aroused public sentiment, decreed that the hour to strike had come, he took up the task of war calmly, deliberately and thoroughly, as became the chieftain of a great nation. At the outset the Democratic party, in and out of congress, seemed as eager for war as any of us, but their eagerness in congress was marred and alloyed with a desire to seek party advantage. They voted for war and for the first $50,000,000 appropriation, not only for war's sake, but in a spirit of hurrying the president and chiding him for his apparent hesitation.

And when war had come and it became a question of providing ways and means they could not forbear to inject their partisanship. They opposed the borrowing of money and insisted on inflating and jeopardizing our currency by an enlarged issue of greenbacks and by issuing paper money on our silver seigniorage in advance of its coinage. They opposed legislation for the enlistment of colored troops, when climatic conditions of Cuba and the soldierly qualities of the negroes made such troops desirable, and they opposed legislation permitting our volunteer soldiers to vote in congressional elections, as they had been permitted to do in the War of the Rebellion. While these matters were not exactly fatal to a due prosecution of the war, they showed how petty partisanship was permitted to darken and becloud that patriotism which, in the midst of war, should be blind to all party spirit and should only aim to fortify and strengthen the government at all points.

The war is over and its lessons remain for our instruction and profit, but our task is not yet ended. The people whom we have helped to save it is our duty to regenerate and uphold. It was upon broad grounds of humanity and for the relief of the oppressed, and not upon mercenary or commercial grounds, that we intervened; and our intervention must be as broad and as generous as the grounds upon which we intervened. It would be cruelty to return any of these people into the clutches of Spanish tyranny, and it would be cowardly and mercenary to allow them to be auctioned off in any form to any of the great powers. We owe the people we saved a good government in some form; owe it to them as an act of justice; owe it to them for the sake of our honor and dignity as a nation. We cannot afford to have the dearest rights of humanity sacrificed to the mammon of selfishness and pelf. The Stars and Stripes, as untarnished as when they were unfurled in Manila bay and on the hills of Santiago, must continue, in some form and to some extent, to be the protector and guide of the people we freed. This much the heart of the nation throbs for, and neither the cry of "jingoism" nor the cry of "imperialism" will chill the ardor or dull the conscience of the American people.

In closing his speech the senator made complimentary references to Mr. Eustis, Congressman Eddy and other Republican candidates, which were well received.

The St. Cloud city schools opened for the fall term Monday morning, 987 pupils being enrolled. The attendance was distributed as follows: Union building, 301; Washington, 300; Franklin, 144; Jefferson, 55; Lincoln, 159; Seventh, 17.

By Innuendo.

"Chollie is all right, but I think his cable have been cut."

"Cables cut?"

"Yes. He has no intelligence."—Indianapolis Journel.

The Growth of Socialism.

The growth of socialism is due to the standing armies of the world in which men are often made to enlist, and thus become discontented. The growth of a stronger race is due to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the best medicine for costiveness, dyspepsia, fever, ague and all nervous troubles. Try one bottle.

A man gets the last word in an argument with a woman, but it isn't because she gives it to him.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever, 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Whenever a man fails in an undertaking he attributes it to a fatalism.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It's a wise girl that is able to analyze her own complexion.

Wanted to Be a Heathen.

Little John (after casting his penny into the fund for the Bamalam islandors)—I wish I was a heathen!

Sabbath-School Teacher—Oh Johnny! Why do you wish such an awful thing as that?

"The heathen don't never have to give nothin'—they are always gettin' somethin.,"—Harper's Bazar.

Chats With Mothers

CURES GUARANTEED. Book mailed free upon request. Mothers remedy, easy to take, safe and pleasant. No home secure without it. Croup, Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Quinsy, Catarrh, whether nose, throat or stomach, Diptheria and Sore Throats, all overcome by using Muco-Solvent. Costs only $1; is worth its weight in diamonds. Write us. We need agents. Muco-Solvent Co., Chicago, Ill.

American—"Was it Sampson or Schley who sunk your fleet?"

Don—"Give it up. But I know we were sunk."—Philadelphia North American.

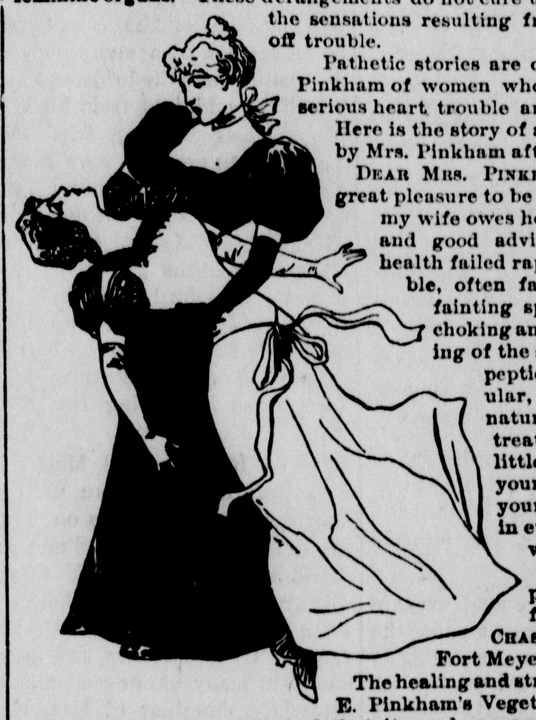
To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Some women attract attention simply because they make no attempt to attract it.

MRS. PINKHAM'S WARNING TO WOMEN.

Neglect is the Forerunner of Misery and Suffering—A Grateful Husband Writes of His Wife's Recovery.

Nearly all the ill health of women is traceable to some derangement of the feminine organs. These derangements do not cure themselves, and neglect of the sensations resulting from them is only putting off trouble.



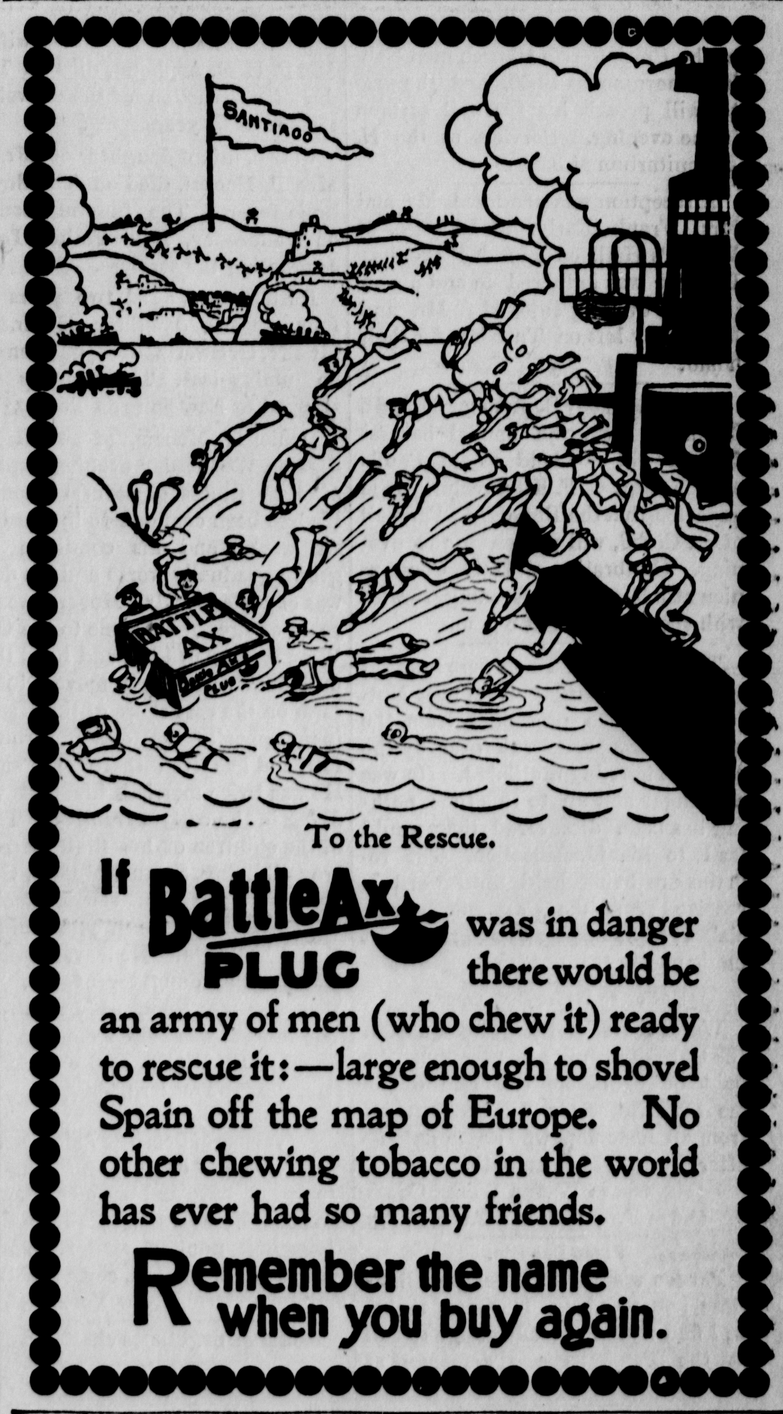
Pathetic stories are constantly coming to Mrs. Pinkham of women whose neglect has resulted in serious heart trouble and a whole train of woes. Here is the story of a woman who was helped by Mrs. Pinkham after other treatment failed:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me very great pleasure to be able to state that I believe my wife owes her health to your medicine and good advice. For three years her health failed rapidly; she had heart trouble, often falling down in dizzy and fainting spells, shortness of breath, choking and smothering spells, bloating of the stomach, a dry cough, dyspeptic symptoms, menses irregular, scanty, and of an unnatural color. She had been treated by physicians with but little benefit. She has taken your treatment according to your directions, and is better in every way. I am well pleased with the result of your treatment, and give you permission to use my letter for the benefit of others.—CHAS. H. and Mrs. MAY BUTCHER, Fort Meyer, Va.

The healing and strengthening power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all female ills is so well established that it needs no argument. For over twenty years it has been used by women with results that are truly wonderful.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine



To the Rescue.

If BattleAx PLUG was in danger there would be an army of men (who chew it) ready to rescue it:—large enough to shovel Spain off the map of Europe. No other chewing tobacco in the world has ever had so many friends.

Remember the name when you buy again.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

FARM LANDS

Join the big immigration to the St. Paul & Duluth country in Minnesota. The best location and cheapest land in the country. Maps and Circulars free. Address

HOPEWELL CLARKE,
Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 41. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

Republican County Convention.

OFFICIAL CALL.

A republican county convention for the county of Crow Wing, state of Minnesota, will be held at the court house in the city of Brainerd, in said county, on the 24th day of September, 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following county officers, viz: one auditor, one treasurer, one sheriff, one attorney, one register of deeds, one clerk of the court, one judge of probate, one superintendent of schools, one coroner, one surveyor, one court commissioner and two county commissioners as follows: one for commissioner district No. 2, and one for commissioner district No. 4.

Each election district will be allowed in said county convention one delegate for every twenty-five votes or major fraction thereof (each precinct to be entitled to at least one delegate) cast for the republican candidate for President in 1896.

In accordance with the above apportionment the several election districts in said county will be entitled to the following number of delegates to said convention:

1st Ward	7	Ft. Ripley	2
2nd Ward	11	Fairbanks	1
3rd Ward	9	Garrison	1
4th Ward	6	Jenkins	2
5th Ward	7	Kennedys	1
Ivy Lake	1	Long Lake	1
Low Wing	1	Maple Grove	1
Merwood	3	Oak Lawn	1
Baggett Brook	2	Pointon's	1
Davenports	3	Pine River (Gould's)	2
		St. Matthias	2

Total number of delegates.....65

The primaries for the election of delegates to said county convention shall be held in the several election districts in said county on Friday September 23d, 1898, at 7 o'clock p. m., and the polls shall be kept open for one hour at the usual place for holding same.

By order of the county committee.

JOHN. T. FRATER,
Chairman.

H. INGERSOLL,
Secretary.

Dated Brainerd, Aug. 27, 1898.

READ THIS!

The Brainerd Greenhouse,

87, Eight Street South,

Have Two Hundred Fresh Rose Bushes in Bud, Two Thousand Pansy Plants in Bud, and many other Plants for Decoration Day, at Prices that will surprise you; also fine assortments of Bedding and Borders.

COME NOW.

Mrs. Wm. Dodd,

Manager.

7 8th St. South.

Ready For Business.

JAMES WICKHAM,

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop.

Mr. Wickham desires to inform his many customers that he is again prepared to attend to their wants in his line in his new quarters at the old location, corner of 6th and Maple streets.

First-class Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JAS. WICKHAM, Prop.

W. F. HOLST,

General Blacksmithing

And Repairing.

Fourth St., Between Front & Laurel

Brainerd & Northern MINNESOTA RY.

TIME CARD.

Trains Arrive at and Depart from the Northern Pacific Depot.

GOING NORTH. P. M.		GOING SOUTH. A. M.
1:20	lv-Brainerd-ar	10:30
1:20	lv-Hubert-ar	9:43
1:10	lv-Pine River-ar	8:58
1:35	lv-Backus-ar	8:38
1:10	lv-Lothrop-ar	8:05
1:20	ar-Walker-lv	7:40

E. H. HOAR, Supt.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

BICYCLES No agents. We sell from catalogue at Wholesale Prices. Ship for examination before sale. Ours at $21 same as agents sell for $75, ours at $55 same as agents for $100, ours at $80 wood-rims, 25 lbs., same as any $125 wheel. 12 styles $16 to $

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

Of the Receipts and Disbursements Connected with the Celebration of Labor Day, Sept. 5, 1898.

The Labor Day Association authorizes the publication of the following statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the recent Labor Day celebration in this city:

RECEIPTS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

A. F. Ferris	$10 00
C. N. Parker	10 00
S. & J. W. Koop	10 00
G. W. Holland	10 00
L. M. Koop	10 00
J. F. McGinnis & Co	5 00
Con. O'Brien	5 00
Wm. Bredfeld	5 00
M. K. Swartz	5 00
L. J. Cale	2 00
James Dewar	5 00
Louis Tache	5 00
W. A. Fleming	5 00
M. J. Reilly	5 00
G. D. LaBar	5 00
Johnson's Pharmacy	5 00
Drs. McPherson & Reimestad	5 00
Henry I. Cohen	5 00
Camp & Thabes	5 00
R. R. Wise	10 00
C. A. Walker	5 00
M. Mahlum	5 00
Gravel Mercantile Co	5 00
Abbott & Wilkins	5 00
John A. Cochran	5 00
J. E. Wallace	5 00
Fred. S. Parker	5 00
Walter Davis	5 00
Peabody & Baker	5 00
Larson & Walters	5 00
Brainerd Lumber Co	10 00
Frank J. Murphy	2 00
Henry Betzold	2 50
J. J. Howe	2 50
Koering & Co	1 50
Hugo Kaatz	2 50
C. B. White	2 50
Moberg & Peterson	2 50
Parsons & Swanson	2 50
Werner Hemstead	2 50
C. M. Patek	2 50
J. T. Frater	2 50
Albert Angel	2 50
H. Theviot	2 50
Charles Peterson	2 50
J. M. Elder	2 50
F. H. Gruenhagen	2 50
E. O. Webb	2 50
S. F. Alderman	2 50
Jas. Cullen	2 50
Jno. N. Nevers	2 50
R. Parker	2 50
Fred Luken	2 50
Paine & McGinn	2 50
W. A. M. Johnston	2 50
S. R. Adair	2 50
H. D. Treglawny	2 50
D. Mahoney	2 50
J. F. Hawkins	2 50
Losey & Dean	2 00
C. D. Johnson	2 00
J. Schwartz	2 00
H. H. Highfield	2 50
L. A. LaJoie	2 00
A. Olson	2 00
Henry Joncas	3 00
Clyde Warner	1 00
J. M. Arnold	1 00
Geo. Ebinger	2 00
J. R. Smith	2 00
P. J. Murphy	2 00
Dr. J. L. Frederick	2 50
F. A. Farrar	2 50
W. S. McClenahan	2 50
S. H. Parker	5 00
Ingersoll & Wieland	3 00
H. C. Stivers	3 00
W. S. Hills	2 50
Joseph Drapeau	2 00
Ed. Cullen	1 50
W. H. Mantor	2 50
A. L. Hoffman	10 00
Duluth Brewing Co	5 00
J. D. McColl	2 00
O. B. Hamelin	2 00
J. Kelleher	5 00
John Gund Brewing Co	5 00
Westfall Bros	5 00
Dr. A. F. Groves	2 00
A. E. Moberg	2 00
A. J. Halsted	3 00
J. C. Hessell	2 00
Beach & Son	2 00
Wm. M. Dresskell	2 00
Bane & Bane	2 00
G. A. Raymond	50
D. M. Clark	5 00
O. P. Erickson	5 00
F. W. McKay	2 00
K. Zhan	2 00
H. Drapeau	50
P. M. Lagerquist	2 00
Louis J. Johnson	2 00
Geo. J. Madland	1 00
A. Purdy	2 00
C. H. Kyllo	2 50
Donant & Crawford	5 00
J. C. Jamieson	2 50
Val. Murlowski	50
P. E. McCabe	5 00
Victor Gustafson	1 00
H. Turcotte	50
Ed. H. White	1 00
F. L. Bornes	50
P. & E. Waite	2 00
J. P. Bennelinbunger	1 25
Geo. E. Campbell	2 50
L. N. Low	1 00
J. H. Warner	1 00
Adam Armstrong	2 00
John Gillespie	1 00
A. G. Keopenick	1 00
Jas. Rhodes	1 00
John H. Irber & Co	2 00
L. Broman	1 00
Wm. H. Erb	2 00
E. J. Kohl	2 00
Ham Lee	25
John F. Burke	1 00
George Sargent	2 00
Thomas Nash	1 00
W. E. Hoey	2 00
John A. VanDyck	5 00
W. W. Winter	50
F. J. Slipp	2 00
R. F. Walters	1 00
A. Hagberg	2 00
Minneapolis Brewing Co	5 00
W. F. Holst	1 00
Brainerd Brewing Co	5 00
McFadden Drug Co	5 00
Chas. B. Rowley	1 00
Total	$449 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Log rolling contest	$25 00
Bicycle race	15 00
Lady bicycle race	8 00
100 yard dash	8 00
50 yard dash	5 00
Three-legged race	5 00
Fat man's race	5 00
Pole voulting	8 00
Wheelbarrow race	5 00
Egg race	3 00
Potatoe race	3 00
Ladder climbing	5 00
Hose race	10 00
Pony race	5 00
Pie eating contest	2 00
Hammer throwing	5 00
Tribune, printing	23 50
Dresskell, band and orchestra	55 00
Dispatch, printing	24 00
Journal, printing	23 00
Johnson's Pharmacy	97
Mahoney, bakery	4 00
C. H. Kyllo	1 70
Arlington Hotel	13 75
Jerome Kelleher	6 50
Mahoney, bakery	1 50
Beach & Son	1 35
Johnson's Pharmacy	6 00
Si Hall	5 00
N. P. Band	30 00
P. W. Bidwell	22 50
L. M. Koop	2 29
Geo. Gardner	20 00
A. E. Stivers	1 50
John Hanson	1 00
Henry Vigel	3 00
J. Boyle	5 00
Geo. Sargent	2 50
Transportation Indian ball team	2 00
" Little Falls "	12 20
Slow race	5 00
Pony race, by mistake	5 00
Brainerd Tribune	3 00
" Dispatch	3 00
" Journal	3 00
Additional prize to Brainerd base ball team	10 00
Chairs damaged by rain	3 00
Y. M. C. A. room rent	5 00
By balance on hand	58 64
Total	$485 90

RECAPITULATION.

Amount subscribed	$449 00
Amount from dance	32 50
Balance from 1897	4 40
Total	$485 90

For Probate Judge.

To the voters of Crow Wing County:

I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Judge of Probate. I earnestly ask your support, and if elected I will faithfully do my duty.

Respectfully,
J. T. SANBORN.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as County Commissioner for the 4th commissioner district. A. P. FARRAR.

For City Assessor.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of City Assessor at the coming election.

J. R. SMITH.

For County Auditor.

I hereby announcing myself as a candidate for county auditor.

FRED. A. FARRAR.

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds. I have had experience in the duties of the position, and if elected I will give a good square business management of the office.

ALEXANDER HALL.

To the Public.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of clerk of the District Court, and if elected I will do my best to conduct the affairs of the office in a business like manner.

J. A. WILSON.

For Superintendent of Schools.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the republican nomination for superintendent of schools for Crow Wing county.

AGNES GILLIS.

For County Superintendent of Schools.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Schools. Respectfully,

A. R. CASS.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Do you wish to be captivated. Then see the ladies in costumes at the holiday fair this week.

Store your stoves and household furniture with D. M. Clark & Co.

Important Trade Events.

Our Buyer has returned from the Eastern markets where with diligent search and advantageous opportunities he has filled our two stores from cellar to garret with the greatest line of FRESH, NEW MERCHANDISE direct from first hands ever shown here, representing

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc.,

Remember that we have no old goods to work off at old time prices. Every item in our Dry Goods stock is new, our Clothing and shoe stock is up to date, and positively the cleanest in the northwest. We have a sensation to offer in the way of prices on

CLOTHING AND SHOES

The large wholesale Clothing House of Henry W. King & Co., of Chicago, very suddenly has decided to close out and quit business, on account of the death of Mr. King a couple of months ago, whose will stipulated that the business must be wound up at once. This firm claimed the distinction of being the largest clothing manufacturers in the world, doing an annual business of over six million dollars. We have bought a tremendous large stock of fall and winter goods from them at practically our own prices, and as we always sell on the same basis as we buy, we are going to give our customers the benefit. We also have purchased a big line of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,

under a similar circumstance direct from the manufacturer. Every item in themselves should be sufficient to crowd our store. Investigation and comparison will show to your satisfaction that the values we offer are far above the ordinary.

Silks and Dress Goods.

Big line of Changeable and Brocaded Silks Only	25c
Line of Automon Stripe Silks Only	39 AND 75c
Line of Brocaded, Half Wool Dress Goods Only	12½c
Line of All Wool Fancy Suitings Only	39c
Line of All Wool 46 inch Henrietta and Serges, only	50c
46 inch Extra Fine Serges only	75c
46 inch All Wool Heavy Fancy Suitings $1 Goods, only	75c
Beautiful Line of Fancy Dress Goods, Only	48c
Beautiful line of Silk and Wool Dress Goods	75c TO $1.50

Sensation Prices on Lace Curtains.

Prices Never Heard of Before.

50 pair of Ecru Taped Edge Lace Curtains, while they last, per pair	39c
50 pair of Ecru Taped Edge Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, per pair	69c
50 pair of Ecru Taped Edge Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, per pair	79c
50 pair of Ecru Taped Edge Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, per pair	98c
1 Case Best Dark Dress Prints, Remnants, per yard only	3c
1 Case Best Light Dress Prints, Remnants, per yard only	3c
1 Case Unbleached Cotton Flannels, only	4c
1 Case Light and Dark Outing Flannel, only	5c
1000 rolls of Good Cotton Batting, per roll only	5c

Ladies Furnishing Goods.

Ladies and Children's Black Hose, per pair only	5c
Ladies and Children's Fleeced Lined Underwear, only	19c
Lot Ladies Dark Shirt Waists, worth up to 50 cents, only	25c
25c Ladies Fine Neckties, only	19c
$1.25 Ladies Fine Mocha Dress Gloves, only	$1.00
Children's Heavy Cotton Flannel, Klondike Sleeping Suits, only	35c

Gents Furnishng Goods.

50 Dozen Men's Best 25c Neckties This sale	15c
50 Dozen Men's Best All Silk 40c and 50c Neckties only	25c
Lot Men's Fine Colored Laundried Shirts, 75c goods, this sale	25c
25 dozen Men's Suspenders, all styles worth up to 50c, your choice	25c

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing!

We only need quote a few prices to convince you.

25 dozen Boys Good Dark Knee Pants, 25 cent goods, only	9c
Lot of Boys' Good Knee Pants Suits, only	49c
Lot of Boy's Good Heavy Wool Suits, only	98c
Lot of Boys Fine Wool Suits, worth double the amount, only	$2.95
Lot of Boy's Heavy Suits, 14 to 19 years long pants, only	$2.95
Lot of Men's Wool Suits, only	$2.50
Lot of Men's Fine all wool suits, cheap at $7.50, only	$4.95
Lot of Men's Fine All Wool Suits, cheap at $10 and $12, only	$7.50

Men's and Boys' Overcoats equally as cheap.

Men's Women's and Children's Shoes.

50 pairs Children's Dongola Shoes, only	49c
58 pairs Misses Dongola Shoes, only	69c
72 pairs Ladies Dongola Shoes, only	75c
72 pairs Boys' Heavy Shoes, only	98c
36 pairs Ladies Fine Lace Shoes, latest style only	99c

Space does not allow us to quote any more prices, but it is to your interest to call and see us besore purchasing any merchandise in our line. You should not delay as these goods at these prices can not last long.

Remember our Stock of CLOAKS, SHAWLS, YARNS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, UNDERWEAR, FLANNELS, GLOVES, Hats, Caps, Etc. We want your trade and will make prices to get it.

A. E. MOBERG,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes,

32 and 34 Front Street, - - - - BRAINERD, MINN.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Ingersoll & Wieland, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

The younger a man is the more he has to u[illegible]arn.

Our mistakes contribute much to the wisdom of others.

Every dog has his day, but, like men, they always want two.

Uncle Sam will capture the capital prize in the Havana lottery.

Things are actually what they seem—about one time in a hundred.

Youth is going to do things tomorrow that old age didn't do yesterday.

When a woman loves a man she loves to make him believe that she doesn't.

The briny breakers at the seashore are less dangerous than the heart-breakers.

The floorwalker says the girl in charge of the glove department is a counter-fitter.

A great many of the thoughts a man has today appeared in yesterday's newspaper.

The trouble with the disagreeable things people say about us is that most of them are true.

What a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.

It's a shame that Prof. Norton of Harvard hasn't had time to make a republic to suit him.

A man never realizes the worthlessness of his earthly possessions until he tries to pawn them.

When a man isn't willing to practice what he preaches, it's about time for him to give up preaching.

A marriage without love and a steam boiler without a safety valve indicate that some one is going to get blown up.

Clubs are often detrimental to a man's welfare—especially those in the hands of policemen and expert poker players.

The noblest labor that can be performed is for a man to take the rough materials of human nature and mold them into a saintly soul.

Remember that the great world is a theater—your part in the play is determined by the poet; but its performance depends upon yourself.

Do not wait for extraordinary opportunities for good actions, but make use of common situations. A long continued walk is better than a short flight.

Jessie Schley has at least made a name for herself by her efforts for peace, but if anybody asks us what there is in a name we shall not say a word.

A whisper of peace, thinks Sagasta, should be followed by a cessation of hostilities. As in the fairy stories, the armies and navies should immediately go to sleep, to be awakened only by the messenger of peace, or more likely by the going off of Spanish guns. Oh, no; that is going too fast. Had the whisper come before war did things would have been different, but there was a long and bloody delay.

"The nation's aim should be to assimilate whatever knowledge the world has to offer, and with the strength thus obtained from without and within, to push resolutely forward toward intellectual enlightenment and material development." The words were recently addressed to his own people by the Marquis Ito, the great statesman of Japan. Under the inspiration of such leadership, Japan is moving into the front rank among the nations.

We certainly have no undue sympathy for Captain Carter, but we cannot refrain from saying that certain features of the sentence are barbarous and ought not to be carried into effect, even if, instead of purloining a paltry sum of $3,000,000, he had carried off the whole United States treasury, including the gold reserve and the other contents of the vaults. It was right enough to dismiss him in disgrace from the army, to make him forfeit all his pay, and to imprison him for ten or twenty years at hard labor in a penitentiary, but the last feature of Carter's sentence—that "any officer speaking to or addressing Carter will be accused and tried for scandalous conduct"—is the rankest injustice, to the innocent as well as to the guilty. It is the worst medieval barbarism, probably, that survives in form of law or etiquette at the present day.

To the attentive eye each moment of the year has its own beauty, and in the same field it beholds every hour a picture which was never seen before, and which never shall be seen again. The heavens change every moment and reflect their glory or gloom on the earth beneath.

If the Porto Ricans do not belie all reports of them they will soon be on the way to statehood, when they will enjoy all the rights and privileges of other states and bear their share of the national responsibilities.

THE NEWS RESUME

DIGEST OF THE NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Reports—The Notable Events at Home and Abroad That Have Attracted Attention.

From Washington.

The president has been invited to visit Sioux City, Iowa during the annual carnival in October.

The navy department has arranged a plan whereby one of the new battleships will be constructed at Philadelphia, one at Newport News and the third at San Francisco.

As a result of several conferences between Gen. Miles and the president, and of consultations with army officers in New York and at Camp Wikoff, the proposed parade at New York has been abandoned.

The contract for supplying the navy department with smokeless powder has been let to the California Powder company and the Dupont Powder company, each to supply half a million pounds. The contract price is 80 cents per pound, the government to furnish the alcohol necessary for the production of the powder.

Sporting Notes.

Del Norts, the guideless pacer, went a mile at Independence, Iowa in 2:04 3-4. This equals the world's best record, held by the late Marion Mills.

Tom Sharkey writes that both he and Joe Choynski have signed articles of agreement, and will come together at the Lennox Athletic club some time in October.

There is talk of arranging a stallion race between Cresceus, Tommy Britton, Askey, Gratton Boy, Directum Kelly, Stamboulet and perhaps one or two others.

The California racing season opens on Monday, Sept. 26. The opening handicap will be run that day. It is a race for two-year-olds and upwards, of amile, and worth $1,2550.

Adrian Anson is reported to be the father of a scheme to run a professional spring carnival at Paris during the Paris exposition of 1900. The plan of an amateur tournament, or rather a series of tournaments, has not yet been abandoned.

Criminal Record.

Peter Schamm, a brewer of Philadelphia, jumped from the Great Island bridge at Niagara Falls, and his body was swept over the American Falls.

August Schaefer, proprietor of the Hotel Schaefer, shot and killed himself in his room at the hotel recently. Ill-health was the cause.

William H. Tucker, president of the Tucker-Dorsey manufacturing company, and former commander-in-chief of the Union Veteran League of the United States, shot and killed himself at the factory office in Indianapolis.

Susan, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Emma Anderson, committed suicide at Council Bluffs, Iowa, because she was disappointed in securing money to buy herself an artificial limb.

While in a fit of drunken, jealous rage, at Wyandotte, Mich., Ezekiel Lazette, aged forty-five, shot and instantly killed his wife and then turned the revolver on himself, inflicting a wound from which he died in an hour.

Mrs. William Beard of Philadelphia, widow of the geologist and mining expert, whose death was reported from Southwestern Alaska last spring, believes her husband, instead of having been killed accidentally, was murdered by his associates for the money that he carried, and demands an investigation.

People Talked About.

Judge Cooley of Michigan, formerly chairman of the interstate commerce commission, is dead.

Robert P. Dick, United States district court judge, died at his home in Greensboro, N. C., aged seventy-five years.

Lorenzo Snow has been chosen president of the Mormon church, to succeed President Woodruff, recently deceased.

Howard C. Bancroft, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., died at Columbus, Ohio, from heart disease. He was widely known.

David R. Rice, aged forty-eight years, son of Gen. J. H. Rice, editor of the Sedalia Capital, and brother of the United States consul at Vancouver, is dead at Kansas City of Bright's disease.

Dr. Alex Shaw, the noted physician and recluse, residing near Quincy, O., died recently from burns received by falling into an open fire-place. He was eighty-seven years old, and has lived alone for sixty years in the cabin where he died.

Casualties.

Three hundred were killed and injured in the rioting during the recent elections in Guatemala.

Nat Goodwin, the actor, was hurt recently by being thrown from his horse in London.

A Rock Island train struck a carryall at Wichita, Kas., killing three persons and severely injuring several more.

An engine attached to a freight train on the Santa Fe, near Ottawa, Kan., blew up recently, killing the fireman and seriously injuring two brakemen.

Postmaster Symons of Brunswick, Ga., who chartered a tug and went in search of the schooner John H. Platt, which was in the terrible storm of August 30, has returned with unmistakable evidence of the ship's loss, with all on board. Postmaster Symon's son was a passenger on the Platt.

Foreign Notes.

Li Hung Chang's dismissal from office was due to the fact that he was wholly in the service of Russia.

The sixth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has opened at Toronto.

Four hundred Cubans have laid down their arms at Guantanamo and gone to work on plantations.

An immense sensation has been created all over Australia by the discovery near Lake Wynne of a gold nugget weighing 115 pounds and valued at $32,000.

Aguinaldo's three commissioners to the American-Spanish conference in Paris have started from Hongkong and will arrive in San Francisco on Sept. 30.

It was semi-officiall yannounced at Amsterdam that the reports of the attempted assassination of Queen Wilhelmina and the shooting of Countess Linaburg-Stirium are entirely without foundation.

Queen Victoria has restored to his rank in the British army Col. Frank Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, who was dismissed from the service for his participation in the armed raid into the Transvaal, led by Dr. Jameson in December, 1895. Col. Rhodes was wounded at the battle of Omdurman, while acting as war correspondent for the London Times.

Otherwise.

The Republican state ticket in Maine was elected by about 20,000 majority.

Morrill Bros.' company, jewelers of Boston, have failed. Assets, $95,000; liabilities, $38,000.

The Second Georgia infantry, now at Huntsville, Ala., has been ordered mustered out.

W. D. Bynum, chairman of the National (gold) Democratic party, has resigned, and George F. Peabody of New York was elected his successor.

Collections will be taken Oct. 10 in all schools and colleges of the United States to raise funds for the Lafayette monument.

The Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps met in annual convention at Omaha. There was an unusually large attendance.

As a result of the weavers strike at Berden City mills at Fall River, Mass., the management has closed the entire plant.

Camp Wikoff is now a camp of regulars, 5,000 horse and 8,000 foot. The last of the volunteers, save the rough riders and the sick, have left.

At the session of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks at Detroit Thomas Donnelly, Brooklyn, was elected president. Memphis is the next place of meeting.

The straw board manufacturers of the United States are holding a secret session at Columbus, Ohio. It foreshadows an advance in the price of their output.

American miners on the Yukon have joined in an urgent request for the government to locate an assay office and government bank depository at Circle City.

Fifty Spanish prisoners captured at the naval battle on July 3 off Santiago de Cuba, have arrived in New York on board the City of Rome, bound for home.

The central committee of the citizens' union of New York has indorsed the independent citizens' committee in nominating a state ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt.

Clara Barton will make a detailed statement of the action of the Spanish authorities in refusing to allow her to land supplies at Havana free of duty.

The extreme heat of the past week caused much corn to cure, and it is now beyond the reach of frost in all Southern Iowa counties. This applies particularly to the early corn.

The largest cornstalk ever grown in the State of Iowa is on exhibition in a number of counties at present. The best display is said to be at Creston, where a stalk is shown seventeen feet high.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has issued orders directing that all Jews enlisted in the volunteer service be granted furloughs, to permit them to participate in the celebration of the Orthodox Congregational Union of America.

R. C. Lehmann, the English rowing man, who has coached the Harvard crew for two seasons, and Miss Alice Marie Davis of Worcester, were married at Worcester, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann will sail for England.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Dubuque with the secretary of state for a railroad to be built from Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Omaha. It is believed to be an extension of the Illinois Central system. The company is capitalized at $5,000,000.

The bids for the construction of the new dormitory at the Morris, Minn., Indian school were received from the superintendent at Morris, the lowest bidder being J. L. Rodd of St. Paul, at $9,400, who will probably receive the contract.

Roadmasters, railway superintendents, civil engineers and others connected with the maintenance departments of the leading railroads of the United States and Canada are at Denver in great numbers, to participate in the joint convention of the Roadmasters' Association of America and the Rad and Track Supply association.

The Pecos Valley & Northeastern railroad, now being built at the rate of two miles a day, will be completed by Dec. 15. This will connect with the Santa Fe system, making a direct route from the East to the valley. The time from New York to New Mexico will be about thirty hours. It now takes over two and one-half days.

Farmers around Jessup, Iowa, are very much interested in a freak pig in that section. The animal has two tails, two bodies for half its length, four eyes, two in their proper place, one in the center of the head and one under the ear, and numerous things that well regulated animals do not have.

The hitherto unnamed founder of the Cornell medical college who gave $1,500,000 for the erection of the building in New York city is Col. Oliver H. Payne.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE

EIGHT MEN CREMATED AND EIGHT OTHERS FATALLY BURNED.

Spontaneous Combustion of Dust in a Grain Elevator Causes This Terrible Destruction of Life—None of Those Who Are Alive Now Can Possibly Survive the Burns and Bruises With Which They Are Covered—Explosion Causes a Panic in the Neighborhood—Loss Is Estimated at About Half a Million.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Eight people cremated, eight more fatally burned and eight seriously injured is the result of the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co. caused this terrible destruction of life, and none of those who were taken out after the fire started were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

William J. Parks, the superintendent, after being blown through the window of the lower story, was conscious for a moment, and said about 8:30 he heard a terrible explosion on the south side of the elevator and that he knew there were about twenty men at work on the seven floors of the enormous building. None of those who are now alive will survive the burns and bruises with which they are covered. Besides those regularly employed at the elevator, the three children of Supt. Parks were visiting him at the time. One of these may recover from his burns, but Grace, a seventeen-year-old girl, is burned almost beyond recognition, and Harold, the third child, has not been found, being either blown to atoms or cremated. At 8:30 o'clock last evening the people of the East side were startled by a terrific explosion, which

Caused a Panic

all over the neighborhood. Houses were shaken as in an earthquake, and windows were shattered for blocks around. Those in the vicinity of the Union elevator soon noticed flames bursting from all sides of the building. It was but a few minutes until the fire department of the city began the work of rescue, which was rendered difficult by the terrific heat of the fire. The river cut off escape on one side, and there the flames seemed to be less fierce. The families of a dozen men who were known to be at work within rushed to the scene, and women calling for their husbands, brothers and fathers made a scene indescribable. The fire became so intense that twenty cars standing on sidings near the burning building were added to the loss. The fire department had a hard struggle to save other elevators and property.

Mr. Paddock, a member of the firm owning the plant, said that there was between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels of grain in storage at the time, the most of it being winter wheat. The property and grain is an entire loss and will reach $450,000. The insurance is $135,000 on the building and the grain is covered with $258,000 insurance. At 12:20 o'clock the flames were fully under control.

SEVEN SAY YES.

They Agree to Help Investigate the War Department.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The president is making progress in the matter of the commission for the investigation of the conduct of the war so far as it relates to the war department, and he stated to members of the cabinet that he had invited the members to meet him for a conference at the White House on Saturday next with the view to beginning their work next week.

Seven members of the body have definitely indicated their acceptance of the president's invitation, and he expressed himself as being confident of being able to secure the services of the other two gentlemen necessary to complete the quota of nine by the time set for the conference. The names of the new men who have been invited to serve were not given out.

DUTCH PARLIAMENT.

First Speech From the Throne by the Young Queen Wilhelmina.

The Hague, Sept. 22.—Queen Wilhelmina, acompanied by the queen mother, opened the states general (parliament of the Netherlands) yesterday. In the speech from the throne her majesty dwelt upon the innumerable proofs of patriotism and affection for the dynasty manifested since her accession to the throne, the recollection of which, she added, can never be effaced from her memory.

The queen also said she had received the czar's disarmament proposal with peculiar sympathy.

The queen, in her speech, also promised the inteoduction of a number of social measures.

Will Banquet Miles.

New York, Sept. 22.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles will, in a few days, receive from the chief bankers of New York and other prominent men, an invitation to a banquet in his honor, which, should he accept, will be held in this city next month, the date to be set by Gen. Miles. The circulars to this end were sent round the Wall street district yesterday.

The Congregationalists.

Owatonna, Minn., Sept. 22.—The forty-third annual meeting of the General Congregational Association of Minnesota began yesterday afternoon and will continue three days. Rev. R. S. Cross is moderator and Rev. S. W. Dickinson secretary.

Dangerously Burned.

Detroit, Minn., Sept. 22.—The little four-year-old daughter of A. Selbman while playing set her clothes afire, and she was burned so severely that it is not expected that she can live.

INSPECTED BY M'KINLEY.

President Makes an Unannounced Visit to a Military Hospital.

Washington, Sept. 22.—President McKinley made a personal inspection of the hospital at Fort Meyer, Va. Accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, the president left the White House at 1:30 p. m. and drove unannounced to the fort. He proceeded directly to the hospital and introduced himself to Maj. Davis, the United States army surgeon in charge of the hospital, informed him that he had come to make an inspection of the institution and to pay his respects to the patients and those in charge. Maj. Davis, the attendants and patients alike were surprised and gratified at the honor done them by the president, and he was afforded every opportunity to make a thorough examination of the hospital. The president passed an hour and a half in the various wards and departments of the institution, going from cot to cot and extending a personal greeting to each one of nearly 400 patients.

The president carefully inspected the kitchen and examined the food supplied to the hospital patients. At the conclusion of his examination he expressed himself well satisfied with the arrangements made for caring for the sick, but desired it to be understood that the patients were to want for nothing that would improve their condition or render them more comfortable.

HONORS TO GARCIA

Gen. Lawton Will Receive the Cuban General as an Honored Guest.

Santiago, Cuba, Sept. 22.—Calixto Garcia has arrived at Jinguani on his way to Santiago. He will probably go from here to the United States, where his daughter is ill. He will come to Palma Sorania, reaching Santiago to-day. Gen. Lawton intends to receive Gen. Garcia as an honored guest. As he now holds no official position in the Cuban army, he will be treated by the American commander as a distinguished citizen and a great soldier. Gen. Wood will go to the outside limits of the town to welcome the Cuban leader, and a guard of honor will meet him and escort him through the town to the palace, where he will be received by Gen. Lawton. A levee will be held, at which the various American officers will be presented to Garcia. Gen. Lawton said yesterday:

"Our reception to Gen. Garcia will be in his private capacity and not as an officer of the Cuban army. The intention is to show a mark of honor to his character as a man and a soldier, not as a general in the Cuban army."

FLAG RAISING IN HAVANA.

First American Flag Raised Over the Trocha Hotel.

Havana, Sept., 22.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the first American flag in Havana was hoisted on the flagstaff of the Trocha hotel, the headquarters of the American evacuation commission. A guard of marines was potsed at the entrance to the grounds. Col. Clous and Capt. Payne stood on the roof of the hotel at either side of the flagstaff. At 10 o'clock sharp a quartermaster of the steamer Resolute hoisted the flag, which unfurled and fluttered proudly in the breeze. All the members of the commission raised their hats and cheered the Stars and Stripes. The approaches to the grounds at either end of the street were patrolled by squads of the guarde civile, in order that the commissioners might not be molested.

FEWER SPANIARDS

Will Be Found in Porto Rico Before Long.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 22.—The evacuation commission has practically completed its work. The first Spanish troops are expected to leave the island for Spain on a steamer due here from Cuba. The remaider will embark in a week or two, when some transports arrive. The commission will continue to discuss the details of evacuation and the disposition of the government property. There are some interesting points involved, but the probability of serious friction is now reduced to a minimum. The Spanish officers fear that yellow fever may appear among their troops and when the movement begins will take precautions to endeavor to prevent the overcrowding of transports.

UNDER OUR FLAG.

Spanish Vessels Trading in the Philippines Have Been Transferred.

Manila, Philippine Islands, Sept. 22.—Twenty Spanish vessels, including twelve steamers, have completed their transfer to the American flag, and a majority of them have now proceeded on coasting voyages. There is some uncertainty regarding the native crews and the Filipino vessels. It is reported that they have been committing questionable acts, and the Boston, Raleigh and Manila sailed to-day under orders to protect commerce. The British gunboat Rattler has gone to Cebu. There are rumors that the insurgents are attacking Cebu and Iloilo.

HOME FROM HONOLULU.

Names of Soldiers Returning on Account of Sickness.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—The steamer Australia from Honolulu brought, besides Gen. Merriam, six soldiers returned on account of sickness, as follows: Lieut. O. E. Hunt, Fourteenth regiment infantry; D. Terry, First New York; G. E. Wallace, First New York; Private W. S. Graves, Private J. B. Bennett, Private Ed Vancourt.

Maxwell Gets the Decision.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—At the end of a twenty-round contest in Woodward's pavilion Maxwell of Los Angeles was awarded the decision over Jimmy Lawler of San Francisco.

Bayard Slowly Sinking.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 22.—Thomas Bayard continually loses ground, although his wonderful constitution makes a strong resistance. He passed a restless night and was considerably weaker than at any time during his sickness. The end is looked for in the course of a few days.

Sickness at Santiago.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Nearly 1,200 of the American troops at Santiago are on the sick list, and Gen. Lawton reports eighty-eight new cases of fever.

FOURTEENTH IS COMING

WILL REACH ST. PAUL THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Great Reception Awaiting This Regiment as Soon as It Enters the North Star State—Stood High in Everything That Goes to Make Up Military Perfection—On Four Different Occasions It Was Marked as the Best Among 60,000 Troops.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 22.—The Fourteenth Minnesota regiment left last evening and will arrive in Chicago Wednesday night and at St. Paul Thursday afternoon, where they will be paid off and furloughed for thirty days, and at the expiration of that time mustered out of the service. There will be a great reception accorded this regiment as soon as it enters the North Star State. Of all the organizations that left the state it is the best and has been so regarded by all who have had occasion to pass judgment upon it. During the time it was encamped at Chickamauga its records show that it was always among the first organizations there and records of the war department show that on every inspection it always stood in the very first ranks, and on at least four different occasions it was marked as the best amoung the 60,000 troops encamped there. In matters of drill and discipline, military bearing and in the little observance of military etiquette it never fell below first rank.

There is a reason for this superlative excellence that has always characterized this organization. In the first place it was better officered than most of the other volunteer regiments, and in the next it is

Superior in the Character

of the men who make up the rank and file. The men composing it came largely from the northern part of the state and are of superb physique. A large percentage of them have spent their lives in the pine forests of the state, and they are such specimens of physical manhood as are rarely met with. There are several companies not a member of which is less than six feet in height, and they are broad-shouldered and built in proportion. The regiment has fared better in the matter of health than many of the others that were in Chickamauga. The largest number for a period of three months on the sick list at one time was forty men, and it was often below half that number. The immunity from disease that it enjoyed is attributed by the regimental surgeons to the fact that the men were intelligent enough to take proper care of themselves.

There will be a great reception when the train carrying them reaches St. Paul over the Chicago & Northwestern. They are the pride of the North Star State, and their welcome home will be a memorable event in the history of the state. Delegations from Duluth, Minneapolis and from every city in the northern part of the state will welcome them home. The place for the temportary camp has been selected at Kittsondale, in the Midway district, between the Twin Cities.

STATE PAYS FARES.

Twelfth Minnesota Goes Free on the Railroads.

New Ulm, Sept. 22.—Minnesota pays the freight as a result of Gov. Clough's visit. The Twelfth regiment will go home on a furlough and return for muster out without spending any of its hard-earned money for car fare. Thursday morning is the time it leaves. To-morrow evening the general order furloughing the men for thirty days and going into effect at 6 o'clock Thursday morning will be read to each company, and at the same time the officers will be put on waiting orders.

IT IS GEN. REEVE.

Honors That Are Won by a Minnesota Soldier.

St. Paul, Sept. 22.—So many people have been disputing whether the commander of the Thirteenth Minnesota was colonel still, or brigadier by brevet, or a real general, that Gov. Clough took the trouble to telegraph to Washington for official information. The answer came from Adjt. Gen. Corbin: "Col. Reeve has been promoted to be a full brigadier general."

ALGER'S TRIP.

He Says the Health of the Troops Is Excellent.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 22.—Secretary Alger and party inspected Camp Hamilton and reviewed the troops. Surgeon General Sternberg praised the division hospital. The brigade of immunes were inspected in the afternoon. The secretary leaves for Knoxville to-night. He said the health of the troops is excellent.

LAKE STEAMER BURNED.

Nothing Left But the Hull—Escape of the Crew.

Glen Haven, Mich., Sept. 22.—The steamer Queen of the Lakes while in the harbor at South Manitou island for shelter caught fire and burned to the water's edge. Nothing was left but the iron hull, which is still afloat. No lives were lost, but the crew could not save their effects.

Condoled With Li Hung Chang.

Peking, Sept. 22.—The diplomatic representatives of Russia, France, Belgium, Spain and Holland have called upon Li Hung Chang to condole with him upon his dismissal from the Chinese foreign office. Much comment has been excited by the action of these ministers.

Creamery Burned.

Trempealeau, Wis., Sept. 22.—The creamery at Centerville, five miles north from here, was burned to the ground Sunday night; cause unknown.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA

FIVE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS WILL GO.

Sudden and Surprising Alteration of the War Department's Plans—No Exigiency Has Arisen Which Makes It Necessary to Send These Troops, Say the Department Officials—Just Sent to Fill the Complement at That Station — The News Cause Excitement and Much Speculation Among the Troops at San Francisco.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Five regiments now at San Francisco have been ordered to Manila. Arrangements for their transportation will be made at once.

The regiments ordered to Manila are the following: Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington and a detachment of the Second Oregon.

It was stated at the war department that no exigency had arisen which made it necessary to send these troops to Manila, but the order issued was in accordance with the general plan of the department regarding a garrison for the Philippines. That plan of garrison duty included 20,000 men for the Philippines, 12,500 for Porto Rico and 60,000 for Cuba. The troops to be sent to Manila under to-day's order will fill the complement for that station. The troops would have been sent before, it was said, except that the departfent was awaiting the return of the transports.

It is not expected that the troops now at Honolulu will accompany these to be embarked at San Francisco, but other troops will be sent to Honolulu in the near future.

The war department has amended the orders relative to the dispatch of reinforcements to the Philippines so as to increase the number by 1,161 privates and thirty-six officers. These are made up of four companies of the Twenty-third infantry and recruits for the Tenth Pennsylvania, First Nebraska and First Colorado. These troops made up the expedition under Gen. King which recently left San Francisco on the Arizona for the Philippines, but was stopped by the department's orders when two days out and returned to port.

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Stirs Them Up.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The news received from Washington to the effect that five regiments now encamped in this city had been ordered to Manila created quite an excitement, civilians and soldiers alike being affected. Conjectures as to the sudden change of policy on the part of the government once more aroused the almost dormant war fever which swept over this city two or three months ago when departures of troops were of almost weekly occurence. The official intelligence had already been given out that no more soldiers would go to the the Philippines and the work of disbanding the regiments is even now progressing, but will be brought to a halt as soon as official instuctions are received.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

One of the Colliers Starts on the Long Journey to Honolulu.

Washington Sept. 21.—The advance guard of the naval expedition for Honolulu, and eventually for Manila, started yesterday, when the Abarenda sailed from Fortress Monroe via Brazil. The Abarenda is one of the colliers which is to keep the battleships Oregon and Iowa supplied with coal on their long voyage around South America. The plan is to have two of the colliers precede the battleships and two to go along with them. In addition to these escorting craft, Acting Secretary Allen has ordered the Celtic and the Iris to be added to the expedition. The Celtic is a refrigerator and supply ship and the Iris is a distilling ship. Their capacity is enormous, and Mr. Allen said that no such perfectly equipped naval expedition ever sailed under any flag. With their large reserve supply of coal, with an abundance of refrigerated fresh meats and vegetables, with appliances and plant for making repairs to machinery, and finally, with an abundance of fresh water, the squadron will be able to keep the seas for an indefinite period of time.

BIG FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

Falling Walls Demolish Surrounding Buildings.

Washington, Sept. 21.—At midnight fire was discovered in the seven-story brick and steel building on the southwest corner of Twelfth and F streets, occupied by Robinson, Chery & Co., clothiers and outfiters. Half an hour later the walls fell, completely demolishing small buildings on both the Twelfth and F street sides of the burned structure. J. Lewis' building on the southeast corner of Twelfth and F streets was badly damaged. The F street side of the Columbia theater was damaged by both fire and water. Other property in the vicinity was also damaged. Robinson, Chery & Co.'s loss on stock is probably $75,000; loss on the building about $45,000. J. Warfield Simpson, tailor, lost his entire stock. No intelligent estimate can be placed on other losses, but the whole will aggregate nearly $200,000.

They Brought No Gold.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 21.—The steam schooner Excelsior arrived from Copper river, Alaska, with 200 prospectors who failed to find gold. They report that the gunboat Wheeling will bring down 150 destitute men from Copper river.

Shot by Accident.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Sept. 21.—J. A. Nurse, residing in Star Lake, was shot in the abdomen by the accidental discharge of a gun. The extent of his injury is not known yet.

CANADIANS STAND FIRM.

Tre Lumber Subject May Prove a Stumbling Block.

Quebec, Sept. 22.—The international commissioners met in joint session for an hour yesterday afternoon and adjourned to met again at 10:30 a. m. Thursday. The adjournment over today is taken because of the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Champlain monument, in which the members of the high commission are to participate. The American commissioners listened to the arguments of Messrs. Babcock of New York and Fallon of Ohio, who represent the interests of the United States inland fisheries. As usual, all the proceedings were behind closed doors, but so far as the fresh water fisheries are concerned, it is understood that the Americans and Canadians will agree with little trouble. Both sides desire the better protection of the fresh water fish, and no doubt this part of the proposed treaty will readily be disposed of.

To-day the interests of the United States farmers will be heard. It is presumed that they will protest in a general way against the reduction or removal of the duty on Canadian agricultural products, especially barley, hay, oats and potatoes.

The Lumber Question.

The indications are that the Canadian commissioners are going to take a very decided stand on the lumber subject. Hon. A. S. Hardy, premier of Ontario, and George W. Ross, minister of education, arrived here, and represent the Ontario government in the lumber question. They declare unreservedly that no concessions will be made on the part of the Canadian government in the way of permitting logs to go free into the United States unless the United States make some concession in the way of reducing or removing the present duty of $2 per thousand on Canadian sawed lumber. The Canadians say it must be free logs and free lumber or no change at all.

Although nothing is revealed to indicate what progress is being made by the commission or what results are probable, Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the American delegation, gives the assurance that the achievement so far is gratifying and indicative of satisfactory results in the end. Just how far they have gone in the way of adjusting any one of the main questions, or what the prospects are for a general reciprocity treaty, the commissioners will not say, but repeatedly assert that they are trying to get together and hope to succeed.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Qoutations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Sept. 22.—Wheat—Quotations given are for new wheat; old wheat of corresponding grade commands a premium; No. 1 Northern, 66@67c; No. 2 Northern, 62@63c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 30@31c; No. 3, 29 1-2@30c. Oats—No. 3 white, 22@22 1-2c; No. 3, 21 1-4@21 3-4c. Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 30@36c; No. 2 rye, 43@44c; No. 3 rye, 41@42c.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 62 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 58c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 68 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4c; September, No. 1 hard, 68 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 66 3-4c; December, No. 1 hard, 62 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 61 7-8c; May, No. 1 hard, 64 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 63 7-8c. Oats—22@23c. Rye—To arrive, 44 1-4c. Barley—To arrive, 29@40c.

Minneapolis, Sept. 22.—Wheat—September opened at 61 3-8c; highest, 64c; lowest, 1 3-8c; closed at 63 3-4c; December opened at 59 3-8c; highest, 60 1-8c; lowest, 59 3-8c; closed at 60@60 1-8c; May opened at 61 3-8c; highest, 62c; lowest, 61 3-8c; closed at 62c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 62 1-4c.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 66@67c; No. 3 red, 64@65c; No. 3 hard, 64 1-2c; No. 3 hard, 62 3-4@63 1-2c; No. spring, 62@66 1-4c; No. 1 Northern spring, 66 3-4@69c; No. 2 Northern spring, 64 1-2@66 1-4c. Corn—No. 2, 29 3-4@30c. Oats—No. 2, 21 -4@21 3-8c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 22.—Flour is steady. Wheat firmer; No.1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; December, 63c, nominal. Rye steady; No. 1, 47c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 42 3-4@45c; sample, 34@42c. Oats steady at 23 3-4@24 3-4c.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Hogs—Light, $3.65@4.02 1-2; mixed, $3.65@4.07 1-2; heavy, $3.50@4.07 1-2; rough, $3.50@3.70. Cattle—Beeves, $4@5.60; cows and heifers, $2@4.75; Texas steers, $3.10@3.85; Westerns, $3.50@4.45; stockers and feeders, $3.10@4.60. Sheep—Natives, $2.80@4.50; Westerns, $3.50@4.40; lambs, $4@6.25.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 22.—Hogs—$3.45@3.80. Cattle—Beeves, $5.25; Westerns, $4.15; canners, $2.25; cows, $3.70; heifers, $3.40@4; bulls, $2.80@3.50; stockers, $3.70@4.25; yearlings, $4@4.25; calves, $4@5.35. Sheep—$3.50@3.85.

South St. Paul, Sept. 22.—Hogs—$3.60@3.90. Cattle—Cows, $2.15@3.60; stockers, $3.85@5; bulls, $2.50@2.90; calves, $3.50@6.

SELF-DEFENSE.

Northern Pacific Engineer Kills One of Two Assailants.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 22.—Arthur Wald, an employe of the American Biscuit Manufacturing company, was shot and killed last night by Elbert Dillis, a Northern Pacific engineer. Wald and Ed Wilson, a discharged fireman, made an attack upon the engineer, who was badly cut, but will recover.

Elk River, Minn., Sept. 22.—A farmer namer Fred Smart, who lives near Zimmerman, this county, was knocked down and robbed on the railway track not far from the station by two highwaymen. Two men were arrested and taken to St. Cloud to await trial.

Resuming Work.

Monongahela City, Pa., Sept. 22.—The coal miners' strike in the third pool is over and work will be resumed in all the pits pending a settlement of the differences by arbitration. Both sides have agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The acceptance of the arbitration proposition is regarded as a victory for the miners.

The secretary of the treasury has received from Topeka, Kan., a letter signed "A Citizen," inclosing a conscience contribution of $500.

MINNESOTA NEWS

MANY SICK BOYS.

Fifteenth Regiment Left Nearly 200 Men Behind.

A majority of the sick boys of the Fiteenth Minnesota who were left behind when the regiment went South Thursday are fast recovering under the constant and tender care of the nurses and physicians of the different hospitals. Although there are few very dangerous cases among them, most of the soldiers are in a very weakened condition, and it will be many weeks before they will recover their natural strength. All of the boys are down with typhoid or complications resultant of the same disease. When the men are recovering from typhoid they are in a very weakened condition, and are susceptible to relapses. Several of the boys have already been taken sick a second time, as they were about ready to leave the hospital, on account of carelessness and lack of care on their part. The dangerous cases are few, however, and the doctors think they all will pull through. There some few men who are now just at the height of their fever and complications might develop that would make their cases dangerous.

DEATH FOR LIFE.

Milton Williams Gets a Commutation of His Capital Penalty.

Milton Williams of Austin escapes hanging, for life imprisonment, by decree of the board of pardons. He killed Daniel Finn and was convicted of murder in the first degree last June. His mother keeps a hotel there and Finn was 'bus driver. He had been discharged and had quarreled with Williams. This time he was drunk and abusive, and after another row Williams shot him. At the trial the plea was self-defense.

The question raised before the board of pardons was whether it was a premeditated murder or done in hot blood. And as it did not appear that Williams had stopped to count 100, as one should do when very angry, the board gave him the benefit of the doubt.

R. J. Dowdall of Austin and W. W. Erwin appeared for Willams. S. D. Catherwood, county attorney of Mower agreed to the commutation on stipulation that no appeal should be taken to the supreme court of the original case.

TORMEY FOR PRESIDENT.

Winona's Superintendent Wanted at the Normal.

A movement, backed by many leading and influential citizens, has been inaugurated at Winona for the election of J. A. Tormey, superintendent of the Winona public schools, to the presidency of the Winona normal school. Mr. Tormey is well qualified for the place.

Boom in Minnesota Apples.

Southern Minnesota is fast coming to the front as a fruit-growing region. The fine exhibition of large, sound, perfectly formed and spicy apples and crabs, in addition to all the entries of small fruits, at the county fairs, are attracting interest in the fruit-growing industry. Farmers are beginning to recognize the fact that an orchard is a good investment. From one orchard near Winnebago City four car loads of good apples have been sold at a figure near $2,000. The supply of apples is far above the demand at Winnebago City, and Southern Minnesota has car loads for export. At the Blue Earth county fair one man had on exhibition from his orchard 252 varieties of apples. A few years ago it was said that this climate was not adapted to fruits, especially apples. The same thing is said now in the newer regions of the state further north. But it is a well known fact that the best apples come from the Northern states. Through the invaluable aid of the horticulturists, the acclimating of new varieties and the aging of the soil, we may reasonably expect to be competing in the near future with New York and the New England states in the apple markets of the world. The best paying acres in Southern Minnesota to-day are the orchards that have been properly cared for until they have reached a bearing age.

Moorhead's Street Fair.

Preparations for the first annual street fair and harvest festival, to be held at Moorhead, are nealy completed. The liberal cash and merchandise prizes offered are attracting large numbers of entries in all the classes, and the success of the fair is already assured. On Friday, Sept. 23, W. H. Eustis will be a visitor and other notables who will be present are: State Treasurer Koerner, State Auditor Dunn, Secretary of State Berg and D. F. Reese, clerk of the supreme court. The committee has arranged an excellent programme of attractions, which will include balloon ascensions, day and night fireworks, bicycle races and parade, beside numerous other sports and games.

Postoffice for Chermak.

Letters have been received in Chatfield by business men of that place from Congressman J. A. Tawney stating that he had decided to recommend the appointment of John Chermak as postmaster there. Arthur Crawford and J. H. Kingsley were also candidates. The position is vacant, the former postmaster, appointed by President Cleveland, having recently died while in office.

Postal Service in Cuba, Etc.

Washington, Sept. 20.—"There will be no more assignments to the postal service in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines until a report has been received from the committee of postal experts now in Porto Rico," said First Assistant Postmaster General Heath.

Taylor for Register.

It is authoritatively stated that Congressman Morris will recommend to the president within the next few days the appointment of Myron D. Taylor of St. Cloud as register of the St. Cloud land office. Theodore Bruener, the Democratic register, has served out his full four-year term and it was expected that the appointment would be made in time to become effective at the end of the present month, but this will now be impossible. Mr. Taylor is a prominent attorney and a graduate of the state university and has no opposition.

OVER A MILLION FOR SCHOOLS.

Minnesota's Gain by a Recent Land Decision.

Through a recent decision by the secretary of the interior the state claim for school allotments in the White Earth reservation is sustained, and the state is practically enriched to the extent of more than $1,000,000 in school lands. The matter has been pending for a long time, and in bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion for the state the secretary has reversed the department in a long line of rulings. The act of congress granting the state right to sections 16 and 26 specifically provides that its application extends to "all lands not provisionally disposed of." It has been held repeatedly by the department that the setting apart of an Indian reservation was a disposition of the land within the provisions of the act. The same question has been raised in a number of states, and the secretaries of the interior during several administrations have taken a view just the opposite to the conclusions reached by Secretary Bliss.

Attorney General Childs has taken a strong interest in the case, and it was due to his representations to the department that the state received its valuable gift from the government. He argued the case after an adverse opinion had been prepared for promulgation, and with the assistance of Senator Nelson and Sentaor Davis, completely upset the precedent of the deparment of the interior

DASHED TO DEATH.

Nels Roberts Plunges Through a Window of a Hotel.

Nels Roberts, a nephew of ex-Chief of Police Clark of St. Paul, while in an intoxicated condition deliberately jumped from a third story window in the Central, hotel, at St. Paul, and received injuries from which he died while the patrol wagon was removing him to the city hospital.

Roberts was thirty-one years of age and single. Of late he has been drinking considerably, he being despondent and suffering from consumption. Shortly before 10 o'clock Sunday night A. J. Wilson, an employe of the Northern Pacific railroad, found him on the street in a very intoxicated condition. Mr. Wilson took him to his room. He left Roberts leaning against the door, while he endeavored to light the gas in the apartment. Suddenly Roberts rushed by him and leaped head foremost through the window. Mr. Wilson caught his legs as they disappeared over the window sill, but they slipped through his hands. He heard Roberts scream as he fell. Roberts struck an iron rod that holds an electric light in front of the building. He whirled around on it and was dashed to the stone pavement below, striking on his face.

WITH AN OLD RAZOR.

St. Paul Woman Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide.

Mrs. M. S. Van Dresser of St. Paul attempted to end her life by cutting her throat with an old razor. She inflicted a deep gash in her neck and probably would have died had she not been found shortly after the attempt was made.

Mrs. Van Dresser is the wife of a boilermaker, employed at the shops of the Omaha road. She is but twenty-six years old. Van Dresser says he cannot give any reason for the attempted suicide. He claims that there are no domestic ruptures nor is the family financially embarrassed. His wife was always well balanced mentally and he is at a loss to find a cause for the rash deed.

Mrs. Van Dresser was able to speak but refused to say anything about her attempt on her own life except that she did not believe she would recover. She appeared despondent.

COUNTY AUDITOR DEAD.

Lyon County Official Passes Away—Farmer Disappears.

Ole Kelson, auditor of Lyon county the past six years, died at Marshall from cancer in the stomach, having suffered this affliction for a couple of years. He was a native of Norway and came from Wisconsin to Lyon county twenty years ago. He was a prominent farmer for twelve years before his election to the office of auditor by the Republican party.

Gaspard Brosseau jumped the town Saturday afternoon, leaving about $800 in debts unpaid, including a board bill at the St. Charles hotel, attorneys' fees in a recent suit and borrowed money. He sold his farm near here and 1,400 bushels of wheat and left with $1,000 cash in his pocket. He was a gentleman farmer from Kankakee, Ill.

Thresherman Hurt.

While Milo Rudnick, a thresherman at work near Appleton was putting a belt on his machine while it was running, he was drawn in between the belt and pulley and badly mangled, his left arm being broken in two places and severely lacerated, besides receiving bad cuts about the head and back. His recovery is doubtful.

Benny Nelson, a member of the Third infantry, who was twice wounded at Santiago, is at home on furlough, visiting friends.

Senator C. B. Buckman of Little Falls, who is engaged in lumbering operations in the Little Fork country for Rat Portage mills, expects to build a mill at or near Koochiching, where his cut will be sawed. The new mill will have a capacity for at least 15,000,000 feet a year. There have been cut for Rat Portage mills the present season, all on the American side of the line, in Minnesota, not less than 45,000,000 feet of fiine pine.

For the first time in eleven years a fire has been started under the boilers of the old harvester works at Winona, an institution that in its height employed over 500 hands, and was one of the manufacturing institutions of Winona. The present occupants is the O. K. Cole Manufacturing company, formerly of Minneapolis, and they will use the buildings for the manufacture of flour mill machinery. The works are quite an addition to Winona industries.

STATE GRAIN DEPARTMENT.

Charges Against It to Be Investigated by State Commission.

So many criticisms and charges have been coming in about the unfairness and alleged dishonesty of the state grain inspection bureau that the state railway and warehouse commission has decided to hold an investigation. The first session will be held Wednesday, the 28th inst.

The complaint has come from North and South Dakota and from Minnesota to the effect that grain coming to the terminals of Minneapolis and Duluth is graded lower than it should be, in order that when it is sold by the warehouse owners the grade can be raised and the elevator owners can reap a profit which should have gone to the producer.

State Grain Inspector Clausen has repeatedly denied the charges against his department, and asked for the proofs.

The accusations seem to come from North Dakota more than from any other point, although Northern Minnesota has furnished its quota of dissatisfied shippers.

Chairman Mills says the charges are probably due to a misapprehension. The rules are the same as they have been for years, and the inspectors have always been instructed to give the shippers the best of it, in case of doubt. The present crop, he said, further, has many defects, and neither the buyer nor the seller seems to be satisfied with the inspections and gradings.

HORSESHOERS CONVENE.

State Association in Session and Considering Prospective Legislation.

The Horseshoers' State association opened its annual convention in Opera hall at Stillwater, with President George Edwards of Minneapolis in the chair, and about forty or fifty delegates present, principally from the Twin Cities and Stillwater, although the other towns of the state are well represented. The other state officers in attendance are Secretary William Harrigan and Treasurer Peter N. Lundquist, both of St. Paul.

The morning was devoted to organization, and it was noon before the convention was in shape to begin its business. It is hoped that it will be possible to conclude the business today, but that is doubtful, as there are several matters of importance which demand attention.

One great purpose of this present convention is to take steps to secure certain legislation which it is felt is greatly needed by the horseshoers of this state. It is desired to have the law of last winter requiring horseshoers in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants to be examined and licensed so amended as to apply alike to all cities and villages. It is also desired to secure the passage of some law giving the horseshoer and blacksmith a lien upon horses shod or implements or vehicles repaired by them. The election of officers will also be held this afternoon.

THE STATE GUARD.

Proposed Wiping Out of the Brigade Organization.

According to some of the state authorities there will now be no need of organizing a new national guard, since two of the regiments will soon be back in their old places.

The question as to whether the men will remain in the guard is disposed of in a very few words by Gen. Muehlberg. He says they have never been out of that organization.

Whether the brigade organization will be maintained or not is a question. There is no official talk of doing away with it, but there is plenty of other talk along the line, which will be just as effective with the next legislature as though it came from the governor and the adjutant general. There has ben a steadily growing opinion for some time that the brigade organization is useless and cumbersome, and this opinion has been materially strengthened after the experience in mustering the troops into the federal service. The government would have nothing to do with it, and the brigade officers had to seek individual appointments.

FALSE CERTIFICATE.

A Walker Physician Said to Have Taken Big Risks.

Great excitement has been caused at Delano because the body of Wallace Plath, who died at Walker, Minn., was shipped to Delano. The doctor at Walker pronounced the disease acute laryngitis. There was a public funeral but in some way the secretary of the state board of health learned that the doctor at Walker had made a false certificate, and he, together with Dr. Shannon, county coroner, and Doctors Shrader and Catlin of Delano, caused the body to be taken up and found that the boy had died of a very bad form of diphtheria.

BAD BRIDGE.

Traction Engine Goes Through—One Man Badly Hurt.

Delano, Minn., Special.—The twenty-horse power traction engine owned by James Cochran broke through a bridge five miles north of Winstead, fell twelve feet and buried itself in the mud. Mr. Cochran jumped and was uninjured, but the fireman, John E. Olson, went down with the engine and was pulled out of the mud and water with one leg broken and injured internally.

Prominent G. A. R. Man Dead.

William E. Chadister, commander of the G. A. R. post at Alexandria, is dead. He was a Great Northern and Northern Pacific land agent and a prominent business man. He was a veteran of Company K, Fourth Ohio cavalry, and was fifty-two years of age.

WHEELER WILL COMMAND.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Special.—Gen. Shafter left the camp for Michigan, where he is to attend the reunion of the regiment in which he served during the Civil War. During his absence Gen. Wheeler will command the camp. Gen. Wheeler is busy making the needful preparations for moving his division of cavalry to Huntsville, if the final decision of the department is to send the regiment to that point.

No More Free "Ads."

Patent Medicine Proprietor—Hereafter all testimonials must be accompanied by orders for at least half a dozen bottles of medicine.

Clerk—Yes, sir.

Patent—Medicine Proprietor—If these people want to see their names in print they ought to pay for it.Puck.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly, bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for 10 cents. All druggists. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

"What do people say of your suicide club?"

"All manner of nonsense. For instance that it can't live a week."—Detroit Journal.

Nine times out of ten the man who is let in on the ground floor lands in the cellar.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and frequently cured by the continued use of

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CONSTIPATION

"I have gone **14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels,** not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 1689 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 20c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 323

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND MARK

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Trade Mark BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

The Brainerd Dispatch.

N. H. INGERSOLL. F. W. WIELAND.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

Issued every Friday morning from rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper block. Terms, $1.50 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1897 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate.

All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.

H. C. STIVERS, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1898.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYNDON A. SMITH.

For Secretary of State,
ALBERT BERG.

For State Auditor,
R. C. DUNN.

For State Treasurer,
AUGUST T. KOERNER.

For Attorney General,
WALLACE B. DOUGLAS.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
DAR. S. REESE.

For Associate Justices Supreme Court,
C. L. LEWIS,
St. Louis.
CALVIN L. BROWN,
Stevens.
JOHN A. LOVELY,
Freeborn.

Congressman Sixth District,
PAGE MORRIS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.

THE campaign is on in all its glory.

IT is thought that 40,000 troops will soon be sent to Cuba.

LITTLE FALLS is rather a warm number when it comes down to a matter of politics.

THERE is a war on between manufacturers of plug tobacco which will probably end in a big combine.

Up to date 246 claims for pensions have been filed as a result of the Spanish-American war. No legislation will be required to authorize the payment of these pensions.

THE Northern Pacific has received a consignment of the 1,000 new freight cars recently ordered from the Peninsular car works of Detroit, Mich. The cars are of 70,000 pounds capacity.

THE gentlemen who will represent the 48th district in the next legislature are W. M. Fuller, A. F. Ferris and W. A. Fleming and there is hardly a voter in the county who is not personally acquainted with and knows the worth of each one of them.

A. N. DARE has been tendered and has accepted the nomination from the house from the Anoka—Sherburne district. Mr. Dare should have had the nomination for senator but a peculiar combination of circumstances prevented it. His friends throughout the state are pleased to learn of his decision in the matter.

THE opposition to Bob Dunn for re-election as state auditor by the Minneapolis Times comes with very poor grace and the efforts of that paper will have very little effect. The public in general know that Mr. Dunn has been one of the best and most efficient officers the state ever had and he will be returned with even a greater majority than before.

SENATOR C. K. DAVIS has the following to say in regard to the member of congress from this district: "Judge Page Morris made a stand in his district against a pestilent delusion which threatened to prostrate our industries and ruin our credit. He has been renominated. He has been industrious, an able and an efficient representative, laboring for the interests of his constituency and for those of the entire state."

When doctors fail, try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation; invigorates the whole system.

For farm loans see P. J. Murphy, Bank block.

Buy your storm sash at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Hoffman is selling a new 1898 up-to-date bicycle for $20.

NAMED THE TICKET.

Crow Wing County Gets the Two Representatives.

Morrison Coonty Takes the Senatorship.

The republican legislative convention for the 48th district composed of the counties of Morrison and Crow Wing met at Little Falls on Wednesday afternoon. The convention was called to order by N. H. Ingersoll, chairman of the district committee and a temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. Ingersoll as chairman and Sam R. Adair as secretary.

A committee on credentials consisting of five members from the Crow Wing county delegation was appointed as follows: J. C. Davis, Wm. Bredfeld, H. Patterson, J. L. Berg and F. B. Johnson, and the committee reported the following gentlemen as entitled to seats in the convention:

Crow Wing—N. H. Ingersoll, F. B. Johnson, S. R. Adair, J. C. Davis, F. S. Parker, J. L. Berg, Harry Patterson, T. W. Crawford, Wm. Bredfeld.

Morrison—A. P. Blanchard, J. H. Rhodes, Henry Allen, I. H. Misfeldt, C. G. Close, I. E. Staples, Frank Southmayde, M. M. Williams, A. C. Wilson, F. F. Turner.

The convention adopted the report of the committee and the temporary organization was made permanent.

The nomination for senator and two representatives was then declared to be the next order of business and M. M. Williams placed W. M. Fuller, of Morrison county, in nomination for senator and F. B. Johnson nominated A. F. Ferris and W. A. Fleming of Crow Wing county for representatives. The nominations in each instance were unanimous.

The chair was authorized to appoint a legislative district committee of five after consultation with the candidates and the convention adjourned.

DEERWOOD NEWS.

The Deerwood school opened on Monday with Paul Wasserzieher as teacher.

Ed. Barthwick, who is back from Dakota, is reported as seriously ill with malaria fever.

T. Senyohl has sold his farm and gone to Walker.

Mr. and Mrs James McCarville contemplate taking a trip to the coast in the near future.

Our genial storekeeper, W. H. Craig, has been on the sick list for the past week but is reported as improving.

Mr. Patrick and family returned to Duluth last Monday, after spending their summer vacation at the Inn.

A social for the benefit of the pastor's salary is in view for next week. All should come and thus aid a good work.

Mr. White and family have returned to Duluth and their summer cottage on Lake Reno is left in charge of Mr. Torgerson.

Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler Adams left last Monday for Port Arthur and will be gone a month, when they will return to Deerwood and in a few days leave for Duluth.

A week ago last Wednesday Deputy Clerk of Court, W. A. M. Johnston and Chas. Rasch were Deerwood visitors and on Monday A. F. Ferris and Louis Tache were down to shake hands with the Deerwoodites, and on Tuesday Henry Spalding was in town.

Mr. Harry Patterson left on Tuesday to attend the Republican legislative convention at Little Falls.

The cold weather does not scare off the Duluth hunters and ducks of more than one kind are being caught.

Deerwood can boast once more of a night operator, and his coming has caused quite a fluttering of the hearts of the Deerwood girls.

A DUCK HUNTER.

Volume of Domestic Animals.

A volume of 500 pages, giving the treatment, cure and care of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, Hogs and poultry, sent free; Humphreys' Medicine Co., corner William and John streets, New York, N. Y.

Hoffman negotiates chattel loans.

Leave your order for fire insurance with Jas. R. Smith, Sleeper Block. Companies as good as the best, rates always the lowest possible.

Hoffman's second ☞ store will buy your furniture, trade you new goods for old or sell you complete house-keeping outfits on installments.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They are Brainerd People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. When so many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts; when the intelligent reader knows they can't be true, there is no wonder people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual personal experience of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see any day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. J. H. Zellers, of 63 Main St., says:—"I believe after what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me they will help anyone similarly troubled. Before using them I suffered for six months from my kidneys. There was a miserable feeling of pressure over those organs and the secretions were scanty. Besides this there was a heavy pain across the small of my back. A box of Doan's Kidney Pills were gotten from M. K. Swartz's drug store and as I was glad to try anything to obtain relief, I took the pills, and really they acted like a charm. I can truthfully say that I have not had any of the kidney symptoms since. My back is all right now, and I can do my housework without any inconvenience. In my old condition I could not do a half days work without my back giving me no end of trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name DOAN'S and take no other.

Notice to Teachers.

Teachers public examinations will be held in the court house on Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. This will be the last public examination this fall.

J. A. WILSON,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of croup if you don't have Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on hand for the emergency.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Ole Canning will confer a favor by addressing or notifying A. Rustad, in care Western Union Tel. Co., Minneapolis.

Attorney P. J. Murphy is now prepared to make loans on farm property.

Teeth filled and crowned with Gold or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with Odontunder, at Dr. Ribbel's.

F. J. MURPHY,
Successor to J. M. ELDER.
Practical Plumber.

All kinds of plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Plans and Estimates furnished on all Work.

REPAIRING WELL PUMPS, etc.

First National Bank Block. SIXTH STREET.

JAMES RHODES,
• THE •
Wagon Maker

FOURTH ST., NEAR LAUREL,



Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades.

Work Guaranteed and Prices Reasonable.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President
G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $200,000

Paid up Capital, - - $50,000
Surplus, - - - - $30,000

☞ Business accounts invited.

NORTHERN
PACIFIC BANK!
Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.
H. D. TREGLAWNY, Cashier.

County, School and City Orders Bought.

☞ Money to Loan on Chattel Security. Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

St. Benedict's Academy,
ST. JOSEPH, MINN.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

With which is connected a department for Little Boys.

Terms Moderate. For Catalogue, Apply to SISTER DIRECTRESS.

Professional Cards.

J. L. FREDERICK, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Rooms 9 and 10 First National Bank Bl'k,
BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

DRS. CAMP & THABES,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in First National Bank Block.
Office Hours:-10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m
Night Calls received at Office.
Telephone Call, 7-2.
BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA

DR. A. F. GROVES,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office over McFadden Drug Co.'s Store.
Residence, Cor. 6th and Kingwood Sts.
Office Hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call: Office—8-3, Residence—14-3.
BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

McPHERSON & REIMSTAD,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in First Nat. Bank Blk.
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8:30 P. M.

R. K. WHITELEY
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 2 Sleeper Block,
BRAINERD..... MINN

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block
BRAINERD, MINN.

J. H. WARNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Hartley Block.
Brainerd, - Minn.

W. H. CROWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Land Office Practice and Collections a specialty.
Hartley Block, Sixth St., BRAINERD, MINN.

Meeting Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O F., Boston, Mass., Sept. 19 to 24, Inclusive.

For this occasion the Nickel Plate road will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 16 to 18, inclusive, good returning until September 30th, inclusive. For particulars, address J. Y Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago. 5

S. & J. W. KOOP,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed.

Brick Manufacturers.

Railroad Ties Bought For Cash.

Goods Promptly Delivered to all Parts of the City.

Guaranteed Cure For
RUPTURE

No Operation. *No Detention from Work or Business.*

YOU CAN BE CURED AT HOME.

SPECIAL OFFER

In order to more thoroughly introduce our wonderful invention for the cure of Rupture we will for the next thirty days send our complete treatment, with a positive guarantee of cure or money refunded for

TEN DOLLARS.

This exceptional opportunity should be taken advantage of by every one afflicted. Rupture is dangerous. Our regular price for this treatment is from $25 to $50 and in making the low price of $10 for a short time we do so to benefit ourselves as well as you, for every one cured will send us many others.

In sending for the treatment give description of your case, whether single or double rupture, if single whether on right or left side.

Send money by bank draft or express money order.

THE BLACKBURN TRUSS CO.
116 117 Germania Life Building, ST. PAUL, MINN.

One of Many—Read It.

The Blackburn Truss Co., St. Paul, Minn. August 3, 1894.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in testifying to a cure in many case. In November 1893 I had got so bad that no truss would hold me a moment. Upon examination recently by a prominent physician of this city, he asked me on which side I used to have the rupture. If there is anyone that don't believe you can cure rupture without any operation or detention from work, send them to me.

Yours truly, A. P. SORENSON,
749 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn.

August 15th, 1898.

I have worn no truss for 4 years and am sound as a dollar.—A. P. S.

Scandia Shoe Store

No. 18 Front Street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.

Is the best place to buy all your shoes in order to get good goods, latest styles, best quality and the lowest prices. Please bear in mind that all the goods we sell are as represented.

We have just received a fine line of

Ladies,' Gents,' Boys' Misses and Children's Shoes!

At Reasonable Prices.

We also wish to call your attention to our

BARGAIN TABLE,

where you can make a pick from one-third to one-fourth its value, sizes from 2½ to 4½.

Remember that we have a

REPAIR SHOP

in connection with our store, where we do good repairing cheap and use only the best kind of leather:

Ladies Halfsoling, only	40c
Men's Halfsoling, only	65c
Boys' Halfsoling, only	50c
Misses Halfsoling, only	35c
Children's Halfsoling,	30c

REMEMBER THE PLACE

SCANDIA SHOE STORE,

No. 18 Front Street, between 7th and 8th Streets.



The Effect of Hot Weather

on the babies is something disastrous. Cholera infantum, cholera morbus, teething rash, hives, prickey heat, and possibly measles, chicken pox, etc., make it hard for parents to keep life in the little one. We have the best remedies for all infantile diseases, and have the purest drugs and medicines for the compounding of physicians prescriptions.

Yours Truly,

McFADDEN DRUG CO.

Republican City Convention.

A Republican city convention for the City of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing, Minn., will be held at the Court House in said city, on Wednesday, the 5th day of Oct. 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m., to place in nomination the following candidates: Mayor, Treasurer, Assessor, Municipal Judge and Special Municipal Judge. The several precincts will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

First Ward	5
Second Ward	8
Third Ward	6
Fourth Ward	4
Fifth Ward	5
Total	28

The primaries for the election of the delegates to be held at the usual polling places at 8 p. m., on Tuesday the 4th day of Oct. 1898, and be kept open until 9 p. m.

At said primaries candidates will be selected for two Alderman from each ward and members of the Board of Education as follows: First Ward, one member to succeed James Gardner; Second Ward, one member to succeed Jos. Slipp; Third ward, one member to succeed James Cullen Fifth ward, two members to succeed John F. Hurley and Dr. Werner Hemstead.

A. F. GROVES, Chairman.
WM. DODD, Secretary.

Burlington Route

FINEST TRAINS ON EARTH FROM

St. Paul
AND
Minneapolis
TO
ST. LOUIS
And All
Southern Cities.

Electric Lighted and Steam Heated.

HIGHEST HONORS.



Grand Medal and Diploma
awarded the
"DOMESTIC"

By the World's Columbian Exposition for the care shown in all details of construction; the high standard of materials used; the simplicity of the working parts and the many excellent and original improvements.

THE WORLD'S BEST SEWING MACHINE.

Built thorough throughout. Rapid, noiseless, handsome and durable. Light and easy running. No other ever equalled it. No other ever will. The name guarantees superiority. Experience has shown that the Domestic is the cheapest to buy. It will last a lifetime and is always satisfactory.

☞ Handsome Illustrated Catalogue Free.
☞ Exclusive Territory to Active Agents.

DOMESTIC S. M. CO.,
298 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Sympathetic Husbands.



The sympathetic tenderness of a loving husband is everything to an expectant mother, especially during her first ordeal. George Layton, Esq., a prominent druggist of Dayton, O., gives the following case:

A customer of mine, whose wife has used four bottles of "Mother's Friend" before confinement, says, after seeing the effects of the remedy, that if she had to go through the ordeal again, and there were but four bottles on the market, and the cost was $100 per bottle, she would have them.

"Mother's Friend" is a scientifically compounded liniment which affords certain relief in the various ailments preceding childbirth, and assures proper elasticity to the cords and muscles involved in the final ordeal.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists, or expressed on receipt of one dollar.

Valuable book, "Before Baby is Born," mailed free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.



"Money Makes the Mare Go,"

or the horse either, when any portion of it is put into our light and handsome harness. A horse well dressed for the road with one of ERB'S handsome, strong and well made harness can travel over any kind of a road with no danger of a "give away" in any part. Call and see our large line of high grade light and heavy harness before purchasing elsewhere.

W. H. EBR.



GUND'S Peerless BEER:
AMERICA'S BEST BOTTLE



A brew you are proud to offer a friend and glad to drink. ♀ ♀ ♀ Pure, Good Keepable

GEO. E. GARDNER,
Resident Manager,
BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

ROADS IN PORTO RICO.

General Stone Says They Are Inexpensive to Build.

LABOR CHEAP AND EXCELLENT.

Good Highways, He Declares, Will Have Great Influence on the Development of the Island—Goat Path Transformed Into a Military Road. Average Cost of Roads Per Mile Is Put at $750—Steam and Electric Railroads to Be Built.

General Roy Stone, after his remarkable success in building a military road in Ponce in six days, now finds himself in a most important position bearing on the future development of the island—practically the builder of all highways and railroads. For years he has been commissioner of highways in Washington, but his ingenuity and engineering skill will be taxed to the utmost in making the roads of Porto Rico means of communication between cities instead of barriers, as they are now. When the New York Press correspondent returned from his tour of the island, General Stone was interested greatly in his observations of the condition of the roads, as the correspondent had traversed many miles of the alleged native roads that no American had ventured over.

"The whole future of the island," said the general, "depends upon the development of means of communication—highways and railroads. When I first landed at Ponce, my trip to Utuado was merely one of survey in advance of the movement of the army from here. Our information from those who should have known was that there was good macadam from Ponce to Adjuntas; also good macadam from Utuado north to Arecibo.

"On our way to Utuado I found myself in the midst of a campaign to get possession of the country, but after a couple of days of this diversion I returned to the roads. I saw at once that a military road could be built between Adjuntas and Utuado, thus placing one division of the army quickly to the front. I reported this fact, and Chief Engineer Black was sent out to look over the goat path I had reported on. His decision was that the road could not be built on account of the rocks, as most of the path hugged the sides of steep hills. But I was ordered to go ahead, and in six days that former dangerous, narrow path, over deep gorges, was ready for army wagons, and they traveled over it safely.

"Now, regarding this road and all the highways to be built here in the future, the difficulty is not nearly so great as it seems. In my first preliminary trip I noticed the rock was what is called Shisto's formation, a sort of rotting granite. What appeared immense, hard bowlders and solid rock I could prick easily with the point of my sword, and they yielded readily to pick and crowbar. This may be taken as a type of the rock formation we will find almost everywhere in the island. The decaying rock accounts for the deep soil in the mountains and explains why the soil maintains its place even in the steepest hills. It is so deep and so absorbent that it takes up the heaviest rains. Then there is no frost to break it up. This entire absence of frost is very important, as its destructive power on roads is well known in our country and adds immensely to the expense in maintaining them. If they had our frosts here, the hard bones of the mountains would be bare, instead of being covered with a soft, rich, absorbent soil that prevents great floods and landslides.

"The building of ten miles of road along a precipitous mountain face in six days I found to be a question of only moderate expenditure. If I had not tested those rocks with my sword, I would have thought it would take a month to build and be three or four times the cost. This road to Utuado was built only as a shelf cut into the hillside. There was no attempt at banking, as the mountain was so steep the banks would have rattled into the river, hundreds of feet below. This method, of course, leaves a slope on the side that is liable to slip—the wider the road the steeper the slope, of course. Retaining walls on the outside were impossible, as there was no foundation except thin air. On the inside they would be too costly, so the road was built without walls on either side. The small landslides can be shoveled away easily, and in a short while the road will regulate itself.

"One particular point—no ditches must be made in the deep soil on the side of hill roads, as we do in our country. In a short while these ditches, in carrying off the tremendous rainfall, would cut deep gullies through your road and make it impassable. Instead of sloping the road inward, as we do in our country, it slopes outward to the very edge, thus carrying off the rains easily, without getting cut up. The road between Utuado and Ciales—and, in fact, all of the mountain highways—should and will be made in this way.

"The road that you describe between Utuado and Lares—that half nearing Lares especially—is a different problem and must be solved in another way. It is a flat, swampy country and in the rainy season no wagons can pass. Horses sink in the soft mud to the shoulder. This road will be turned into a stone causeway, with deep ditches on either side to hold the rain until absorbed by the soft soil. The country is full of bowlders that can be broken up and used in this way. A covering of fine broken stone will make a splendid highway of it. As there is no frost to break it up the top layer need not be deep, and it will improve with age and use.

"As to the trails or goat paths you encounter between inland towns, as a rule they are pretty well engineered. The native, with a heavily laden pack horse, became a natural engineer from necessity. Between Adjuntas and Utuado, for instance, I was able to follow the foot trail almost exactly with the broad military road, as the grades were easy, the turns not too sharp and the route the best to be found. I can't imagine how it was first laid out—native necessity and natural engineering did it, no doubt. If this is not true in all cases, our able engineers will find a better way.

"The effect of this one demonstration shows that roads can be built all through the island at a cost not to exceed $1,000 a mile. Indeed, I will put the average at $750 a mile at the present rate of wages, wonderfully cheap when you now consider that the roads are mostly impassable. But nature has not done so badly after all, as she has left all the material here for man to remedy her defects. At least 150 miles of these roads will be built at once. The native labor is extremely good, intelligent and faithful. The men sing at their work to cheer each other on. They are wonderful mountain climbers, and I saw natives work on the face of a cliff in a way that made my head swim. One man pried a rock from under his feet, then stepped off calmly just as it fell 600 feet.

"The actual rate of wages in American money does not exceed 20 cents a day. They are glad to get this, and they and their families live comparatively well on it, except that they get little meat or bread. They are happy with their salt fish and plantain. The first ten miles of road were built hastily, as a military necessity. Extra wages were paid to a large force, and of course the supervision was insufficient because of the many gangs at work at the same time. The other roads will be made more deliberately as permanent institutions, and they will not cost so much. The importance of these highways as bearing on the future development of the island is something tremendous. As it is now the rocky goat paths and impassable miles of mud are barriers between the interior and the coast towns for six months of the year. Instead of assisting communication all traffic practically is stopped, and only an occasional pack horse flounders through.

"Even at the best a large portion of the native labor is diverted from its proper channel to an unnecessary waste of time in struggling along the almost impassable roads in an effort to carry goods to market. Speed in transportation depends on fords, as there are scarcely any bridges. A rush of high water means certain delay after a fight of perhaps 30 miles to reach a market or a port. With good roads and bridges all this energy expended by men and pack horses will be turned into its proper channel—cultivation of the soil. So it can be seen easily that the future of the island depends on the highways and railroads to be built. Towns isolated for days, if not for weeks or months, will be in constant communication with each other, while the country plantations will always be close to a market. This will teach the natives at last what trade really is.

"Regarding steam railroads, that work will at first be confined to building a marginal road around the entire island, taking in every coast town and city. This railway will be about 300 miles long. Almost one-half of it is built now, in stretches, connecting certain coast cities, but the roadbed and rolling stock are in bad condition. From San Juan a line now runs 50 miles to the west and 15 miles to the east. From Ponce to Yauco there is a railroad, and other less important connections are made with trains few and far between.

"It is possible that one or two railroads can be run to cities in the interior, though the engineering difficulties will be great. Two great mountain ranges extend the entire length of the island. The southern range apparently is unbroken, but a careful survey may locate a lower pass than any now known. This survey will be made as soon as possible, as there will be no delay in offering me every opportunity for free investigation and a full report as to the necessities of the island in the way of transportation facilities.

"The population of the island is so dense and the country so productive that I think electric railways of the same gauge as the steam railways can be built all through the interior and connecting coast towns. The electricity can best be supplied by the splendid water power facilities distributed so freely everywhere. The electric plants at Ponce, Utuado and Mayaguez and other places are run by water power now. On these electric railways freight, as well as passengers, could be carried with great profit. Being of the same gauge as the steam railways, this freight could be transported speedily to the ports. Private capital already contemplates this, I hear. But all such franchises and powers lie in Washington."

A Sudanese Harem.

The khalifa's harem consists of 400 wives. In accordance with the law of Islam, he has four legal wives; but, according to this law, he is allowed to have any number of concubines, who, as Slatin Pasha says, vary in color from light brown to deepest black and represent nearly every tribe in the Sudan. These women are almost entirely cut off from intercourse with the outer world and doubtless have hailed with joy the arrival of the British liberators. —New York Sun.

Columbia to Her Sons.

I have heroes by name a-plenty,
My laurel crowns many a head,
But now I drink from a mother's heart
To my gallant and unknown dead.

Aye, I drink it in wine of Cyprus,
With my head and my heart bowed low—
Dear dead of today and yesterday,
Honored dead of the long ago.

There are pride and tears in the cup, boys,
And a mother's love for her sons,
My heroes with shovel and musket
And my brave hearts behind the guns.

With a smile and a sob I drink it—
To my lads under ocean's waves,
To my sailors, marines and stokers,
To my soldiers in unknown graves!

—W. E. P. French, Captain Third United States Infantry, in New York Sun.

General Repair Shop

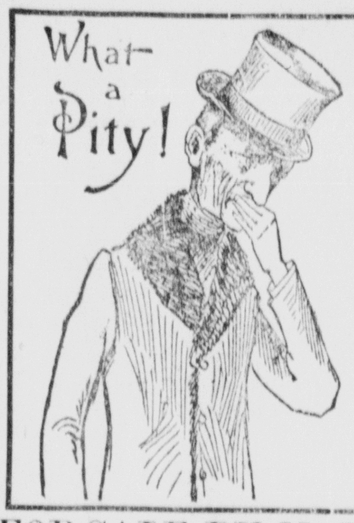
T. A. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Constructing and Repairing Bicycles a Specialty.

Bicycle Material, Supplies and Extras of Every Description For Sale.

We do enameling and guarantee our work to be first-class. We also do General Repairing of all descriptions and have the facilities to turn work out in short order, and to your entire satisfaction.

6th St. North, Next Door to Old Roller Rink.



Here is one of those who are either so prejudiced against all advertised remedies, or have become discouraged at the failure of other medicines to help them, and who will succumb to the grim destroyer without knowing of the wonderful value of Foley's Honey and Tar for all Throat and Lung troubles.

FOR SALE BY M. K. SWARTZ, DRUGGIST.

For Anything in the

Grocery Line

Call on

P. M. LAGERQUIST.

We carry the Finest Stock in the Northwest, and Our Goods are always Fresh and "Up-to-Date,"

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FLOUR AND FEED.

Lagerquist Block, South Sixth Street.

BIKO!

THE ONLY

Perfect Pneumatic Tire Protector And Mender

The attention of the public is called to the Biko preparation for mending and self healing any porous bicycle tire or that has punctures. This preparation is endorsed by thousands of riders, hundreds of dealers, and has become a famous known article in the New England states. Our sales for 1897 on Biko exceeded over 150,000 Bicycle Tires, over 2700 Trotting Sulkeys. Our Biko is the only cement that makes a permanent repair on a puncture. It will never harden in the tire. It will preserve the vitality of the tire, and does not dissolve the cement in plugging or vulcanizing as the majority of the anti-leaks do. This self-mending preparation is sold for

$1.00 PER PACKAGE,

Enough for two tires, and if it is not entirely satisfactory in every respect call and we will

REFUND YOUR MONEY.

Don't Wait! Try it Now!

A. L. HOFFMAN & CO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

To ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH AND POINTS EAST & SOUTH

To BUTTE HELENA SPOKANE SEATTLE TACOMA PORTLAND CALIFORNIA JAPAN CHINA ALASKA KLONDIKE

W. D. McKAY, Agt, Brainerd, Minn. | Chas. S. Fee, G. P. A. ST. PAUL, MINN.

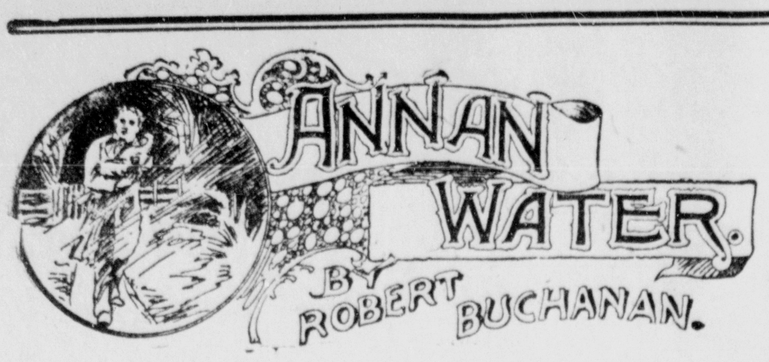
Vestibuled Trains—Dining Cars.
TIME CARD—BRAINERD.

EAST BOUND:	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 6, St. Paul Express	1:00 p. m.	1:20 p. m.
No. 14, Duluth Express	3:10 a. m.	3:20 a. m.
No. 22—Duluth Mail	1:40 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
No. 54, Duluth Freight	10:15 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
No. 58, Duluth Freight	8:55 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
WEST BOUND.		
No. 5, Fargo Express	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
No. 11, Pacific Mail	4:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
No. 13—Duluth Mail	11:30 p. m.	11:40 p. m.
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Get Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 57 and 58.
Trains 11 & 14 daily, all others daily ex. Sunday.

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No. 12, Little Falls, Sauk Center & Morris		6:30 a. m.
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Daily Except Sunday.		

Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.



CHAPTER XIII.—(CONTINUED.)

They passed from room to room, finding each one gloomier than its predecessor. The old man pointed out the pictures and various relics which he thought might be interesting, and Caussidiere glanced about him with eyes like a hawk. As they passed onward his face became less radiant; a frown of weariness and disappointment began to cloud his brow. At length the whole of the castle had been examined, and the two men began to descend the quaint oaken stairs. Caussidiere, lingering as if in no haste to go, still talked pleasantly and glanced impatiently about him.

Presently they passed the half open door of a kind of boudoir. Caussidiere, who had looked keenly in, paused suddenly.

"Surely," he said, "I know that face!"

The old man went forward and pushed open the door, and the Frenchman, following closely behind him, entered the room and stood thoughtfully regarding the object which had arrested his attention. It was a picture, a good sized painting, which hung above the mantelpiece.

"'Tis Marjorie Annan," explained the old man, "foster daughter to the minister. 'Twas painted by Johnnie Sutherland. The mistress bought it because she likes the lassie, and because it has a favor o' hersel'."

The Frenchman stared.

"Like Miss Hetherington?"

"Ay, like hersel'," returned the old man. "You'd be no denying itself if you saw the picture in that press. 'Tis Miss Hetherington at seventeen or eighteen years of age."

"I should like to see the picture."

"Aweel, aweel, you should see it; but the press is locked and Mysie has the key."

"You could not get it, I suppose?"

"Ay, I could get it," returned Sandie, still under the influence of the Frenchman's gold. "Bide awhile and you shall see."

He shuffled off, leaving the Frenchman alone.

The moment he was gone Caussidiere's face and manner underwent a complete change. He sprang from the room, as it were, with cat-like fury, turned over papers, opened drawers, ransacking everything completely. At last he came upon a drawer which would not open; it was in a writing cabinet, the counterpart of one he had at home; he pressed a hidden spring; in a moment the drawer flew open, and Caussidiere was rapidly going over the papers which it contained.

Suddenly he started, drew forth a paper, opened, and read it. A gleam of light passed over his face. He folded the paper, thrust it into the inner pocket of his coat and closed the drawer. When the old man returned with his key he found Caussidiere, with his hands behind him, regarding the picture of Marjorie Annan.

CHAPTER XIV.



WHILE the persevering Caussidiere was inspecting the interior of Annandale Castle, Miss Hetherington was busily making inquiries about him at Dumfries.

To her own disappointment she learned nothing to the Frenchman's discredit, but, determined to break up all relations between him and Marjorie, she visited the manse the next day and secured Mr. Lorraine's consent that Marjorie should discontinue her French lessons for the present.

This done, she ordered the coachman to drive to Dumfries.

When they reached the town they drove straight to Caussidiere's lodging, and with a very determined face the lady of the Castle descended and walked up the doorsteps.

She knocked sharply at the door, which was immediately opened by a servant girl.

"I'm seeking the gentleman that lodges here—the French teacher," she said, stepping without ceremony into the lobby.

Caussidiere, who was within, put his head out of the door of his room, and recognized his visitor at once with a beaming smile.

"Pray step this way, Miss Hetherington," he cried. "I am delighted to see you!"

She followed him into his little sittingroom, and stood leaning upon her staff and looking at him with her black eyes, while he drew forward a chair and begged her to be seated. She nodded grimly and glanced round the apartment at the table littered with correspondence, at the books scattered here and there, at the roses and creepers which peeped in at the open window. Then she walked to the chair he had prepared for her, and sitting down, looked at him fixedly again. Not in the least daunted, he stood smiling at her, and waiting for her to explain her business.

At last she spoke in her native tongue.

"First and foremost, how muckle is Marjorie Annan owing to ye for her French lessons?"

As she asked the question, Miss Hetherington drew out an old fashioned silk purse and began examining its contents. Finding that the Frenchman did not reply, she looked up and repeated it.

"How muckle is Marjorie Annan owing ye? Tell me that, if you please."

"Nothing, Miss Hetherington," he replied.

"Naething? Then Marjorie has paid ye already, maybe."

"Yes, she has paid me," returned Caussidiere, quietly.

Naturally enough his manner had changed, and his courteous smile had given way to a cold expression of hauteur, tempered with gentle indignation.

"How muckle has she paid ye?" demanded the lady of the castle.

"She has paid me," answered the Frenchman, "with her sympathy, with her sweet society. I have not taken money from her. I shall never take it. My labor, Miss Hetherington, has been a labor of love."

The lady's eyes flashed, and putting up her purse, she uttered an impatient exclamation.

"Nae doubt," she cried. "But from this day forward your labor's done. I have come here to pay you your hire, and to tell you with my ain mouth that Marjorie Annan's French lessons are ended, and that if she needs mair she'll get them from another teacher."

Caussidiere flushed angrily, but still preserved his composure.

"May I ask a question, Miss Hetherington?"

"If you please."

"I should like to know what authority you have to act on behalf of my dear pupil? I don't ask out of mere curiosity; but you would oblige me by informing me if the young lady herself has requested you to come here on so peculiar an errand?"

"The young lady?—a bairn who kens naething of the world."

"But, pardon me, had you her authority to dismiss me, or that of her guardian?"

"The bairn's a bairn, and the minister's old and foolish. I've ta'en the business into my own hands."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Caussidiere, still sarcastically smiling.

"Ay, indeed!" repeated the lady, with growing irritation. "And I warn you, once for a', to cease meddling with the lassie. Ay, ye may smile! But you'll smile, maybe, on the wrong side of your face, my friend, if ye dinna tak' the warning I bring ye, and cease molesting Marjorie Annan."

It was clear that Caussidiere was amused. Instead of smiling now, he laughed outright, still most politely, but with a self satisfaction wnich was very irritating to his opponent. Subduing his amusement with an effort, he quietly took a chair, and sat down opposite Miss Hetherington.

"Weel," she cried, striking with her staff upon the floor, "what's your answer to my message?"

"You must give me a little time, you have so taken me by surprise. In the first place, why do you object to my friendship for the young lady? My interest in her is great; I respect and admire her beyond measure. Why can we not be friends? Why can I not continue to be her teacher?"

"A bonny teacher! A braw friend! Do you think I'm blind?"

"I think," said Caussidiere, with a mocking bow, "that your eyes are very wide open, Miss Hetherington. You perceive quite clearly that I love Miss Annan."

The lady started angrily.

"What?" she cried.

"I love her, and hope some day, with your permission, to make her my wife."

Trembling from head to foot, Miss Hetherington started to her feet.

"Your wife!" she echoed, as if thunderstruck.

"Why not?" asked Caussidiere, calmly. "I am not rich, but I am a gentleman, and my connections are honorable, I assure you. Why, then, should you distrust me so? If you will permit me, I think I can give you very good reasons for approving of my union with Miss Annan."

"How daur ye think of it?" cried Miss Hetherington. "Marry that bairn! I forbid ye even to come near her, to speak wi' her again."

Caussidiere shrugged his shoulders.

"Let us return,if you please, to where we began. You have not yet informed me by what right you attempt to interfere with the happiness of my dear pupil."

"By what right?"

"Precisely. What may be the nature of your relationship with the young lady?"

As he spoke he fixed his eyes keenly upon her, to her obvious embarrassment. Her pale face grew paler than ever.

"I am Marjorie Annan's friend," she answered, after a pause.

"Of that I am aware, Miss Hetherington. I am aware also that you have been very kind to her; that you have assisted her from childhood with large sums out of your own pocket. May I ask, without offense, have you done all this out of pure philanthropy, because you have such a charitable heart?"

He still watched her with the same half sarcastic, penetrating look. Her embarrassment increased, and she did not reply; but her lips became dry, and she moistened them nervously with the tip of her tongue.

Suddenly his manner changed and he rose smiling from his seat.

"You are fatigued," he said, politely. "Let me offer you a glass of wine."

She declined his offer with an angry gesture, and moved toward the door.

"I hae warned you," she said in a low voice. "I hae warned you and forbidden you. If ye didn't heed my warning I'll maybe find some other means to bring you to your senses."

She would have left the house, but quietly approaching the door, he set his back against it and blocked the way.

"Pray do not go yet," he said. "Pardon me, but you must not. You have given me your message, my dear Miss Hetherington; now let me ask you to hear mine."

"What's your will with me?" she cried, impatiently.

"Will you sit and listen a little while?"

"I'll stand where I am. Weel?"

"First let me thank you for the kindness of your servant in showing me over the beautiful castle where you live. I am interested in all old houses, and yours is charming."

She stared at him in blank amazement.

"The Castle? when were you there?"

"Just before I returned to Dumfries. I regretted that you were not at home, in order that I might ask your kind permission; but in your absence I took the liberty of making a reconnaissance. I came away delighted with the place. The home of your ancestors, I presume?"

The words were innocent enough, but the speaker's manner was far from assuring, and his eyes, keenly fixed on hers, still preserved that penetrating light—almost a threat.

"Deil tak' the man. Why do you glower at me like that? You entered my house like a thief, then, when I was awa'?"

"Ah, do not say that; it is ungenerous. I went merely as an amateur to see the ruins, and I found—what shall I say?—so much more than I expected."

He paused,while she stood trembling; then he continued:

"The Castle is so picturesque,the ruin so interesting, and the pictures—the pictures are so romantic and so strange. Ah, it is a privilege, indeed, to have such a heritage and such an ancestry; to belong to a family so great, so full of honor; to have a 'scutcheon without one blot since the day when the first founder wore it on his shield."

It was clear that he was playing with her, laughing at her. As he proceeded, his manner became almost aggressive in its studied insolence, its polite sarcasm. Unable any longer to restrain her anger, Miss Hetherington, with outstretched hand, moved toward the door.

"Stand awa', and let me pass."

He obeyed her in a moment, and with a profound bow drew aside; but as she passed him, and put her trembling hand upon the door handle, he said in a low voice close to her ear:

"It would be a pity, perhaps, after all, to quarrel with one who knows so much."

She turned furiously, and fixed her eyes upon him.

"What's that?" she cried.

"Who knows so much, let us say, about the morals of your bonny Scotland as compared with those of la belle France."

"What do you mean? Speak out! What do ye mean?"

He smiled, and bending again close to her ear, he whispered something which drove the last tint of blood from her cheek, and made her stagger and gasp as if about to fall. Then, before she could recover herself, or utter a single word, he said aloud, with the utmost politeness:

"And now, my dear lady, will you stay a little while longer, and talk with me about Marjorie Annan?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ABOUT SUMMER DISHES.

Mrs. Rorer's Way of Reducing the Cooking to the Minimum.

"Much summer cooking may be done on the installment plan," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer on "Summer Dishes With Little Fire," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "If asparagus is ordered for today's dinner, cook double quantity, and serve that remaining for tomorrow's salad. From a fricassee of chicken for dinner the giblets may be served for giblet stew for the next day's luncheon. You will thereby gain a dish without extra cost. Potted fish, with cucumber sauce, may be served as a first course in place of soup, but if the latter is preferred, a quick soup may be made by stirring beef extract into boiling water, and seasoning it with celery seed and bay leaf. Where light meats are to be served some of the cream soups are not out of place, as they contain nourishment easily digested. Cream of potato, cream of pea, tomato, celery, asparagus, rice, squash, cucumber and lima bean soups are all very acceptable in hot weather. During the heated term the roast joint might be served cold, nicely garnished with edible greens. With it hot vegetables might be served. The hot meat dishes should be light and quickly cooked. Do away with the large joints, the pot roasts and the heavy boils, and substitute chops, smothered beef, rolled steak, broiled steak, Hamburg steak or Turkish meat balls. Stuffed vegetables may be served occasionally in the place of meat—egg plant stuffed with meat and bread crumbs, and tomatoes and sqush prepared in the same way. Slow cooking makes these vegetables palatable and wholesome."

Religion without love is fanaticism. Religion with love is a tongue of fire. —Rev. Dr. Magruder, Methodist, Cincinnati, O

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Production of Hemp in the Philippine Islands—The Care of Water Boilers—Leather as a Substitute for Celluloid—A Wheel Within a Wheel.

Production of Hemp.

Since the breaking out of war certain sorts of hemp fiber have risen very rapidly in price. This is partly on account of the fact that much of the hemp comes from the Philippine islands. The plant resembles the banana in some particulars, and grows to a height of twenty-five or thirty feet. To secure the fiber the bark is pulled down to the roots; then the shreds are separated from the rough matter and thoroughly dried. In this state they are shipped all over Europe and to the United States, which is one of the best customers for this product. It has been suggested that as soon as matters become sufficiently settled Americans will emigrate to the Philippines and take up the business of hemp raising. The plant grows rapidly, and the profit is excellent. A large number of residents of the United States are looking forward to some of this newly acquired territory as their future homes. So much has been said of the climate and the general advantages that a Philippine islands fever has broken out in certain circles, and it only remains for the business interests of those fertile islands to become settled to invite a class of persons there who would not only find great profit in the culture of indigenous plants and fruits, but would make most excellent citizens and do much toward establishing the permanency of the United States rule in these beautiful islands.

The Care of Water Boilers.

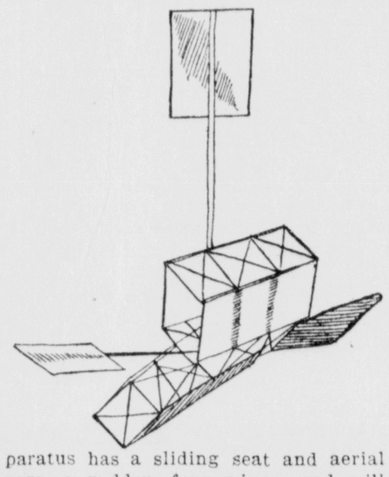
The officers of the Oregon claim that her tremendous exploit in running that never to be forgotten race against time in order to be in at the death of the Spanish fleet is to a certain extent traceable to the fact that salt water was never allowed in her boilers. There have been many discussions pro and con on the advisability of using salt water. One old engineer declares that if he could run his boilers with rain water they would outlast the men who run them. Be that as it may, there surely is some fault in the management of boilers when they give out so quickly. There are various compounds that are recommended for use in boilers, but most of them have some strong alkaline ingredient, which is never good for metal of any kind. It would be well to experiment with rain water with a view to ascertain its value for such uses. Tanks and catch pans might be expensive, but once arranged they are what one might call fixed property, and if they save the value of a few boilers every year, they would give excellent returns for the money invested in their equipment.

Planting Teeth.

It comes to us as a bit of a surprise that a scientist has been studying "toothology" until he has succeeded in producing a tooth that will grow into the jaw. Perhaps it might be more absolutely accurate to say that the jaw throws out feelers and tentacles that attach themselves to the tooth and ultimately harden, holding the artificial molar firmly in place. It is a well-understood fact that certain substances, such as sponge, may assimilate and become a part of the tissues of the body, and it seems not unlikely that under favorable circumstances artificial teeth might be made to grow into the jaws and answer all the purposes of the natural articles.

Flies in the Air.

A Denver man, Jerome Blanchard, is the latest to claim that he has solved the flying-machine problem. His apparatus has a sliding seat and aerial oars, a rudder, four wings, and will soon be tried near Denver.



Leather as Substitute for Celluloid.

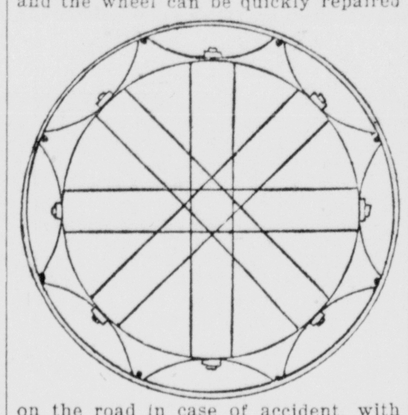
German leatherworkers have recently been experimenting with a new process of preparing leather by means of which it becomes almost transparent, firm, elastic and water-proof. It is claimed also that it is almost incombustible, and in this particular is a very great improvement upon celluloid preparations and those made of other animal substances or rubber. The process, which is a trade secret, consists in some extent in saturating the leather with hot oil, then kneading and rolling it. It absorbs a large amount of oil, becomes tenacious and of the consistency of tortoise shell. Its value in the arts is likely to be very great, and especially in electrical work it is supposed that it will be more effective for certain purposes than rubber. It may be of any thickness, as by some peculiar process it may be made thicker than the natural hide. This is through a sort of fulling operation Experts who have examined this material are enthusiastic in commending it.

Easy Way to Make Ozone.

The Lancet says that the air of a room can be charged with ozone by simply suspending moist linen sheets in a keen, dry wind, and then hanging them up in the house. It is thought the generation of the ozone may be due to the rapid passage of atmospheric oxygen over the broad, wet surfaces of the sheets. Ozone exercises a purifying effect on the air.

Wheel Within Wheel.

A bicycle wheel is shown here designed to give the comforts of the pneumatic tire without the annoyance of possible punctures. This is truly a wheel within a wheel. The outer rim is of wood, made lighter than usual, to receive a solid rubber tire. Springs of metal are inserted between this and a metal rim which receives the ends of the spokes, as shown in the cut. This dispenses with all use of the pump, and the wheel can be quickly repaired



on the road in case of accident, with the aid of a wrench, the parts being bolted together. The only repair kit necessary is the wrench and a couple of extra springs.

The Shape of the Earth.

In a recent number of the English Mechanic there is to be seen an illustration that somewhat resembles the appearance of a diseased turnip. But it is intended to represent no such thing, being on further examination found likely to infuse into the lay reader a sort of bewildered wonder; indeed, Professor Preston, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, would have us believe that our earth is of a shape approaching that of the turnip aforesaid, with its pointed end directed due south. Newton found theoretically that the shape of the earth should be an oblate spheroid; but that is by the way. It appears that the Coast Survey has recently measured two great arcs on the surface of this planet, and these have been found to be portions of an ellipse, and go to prove that the North American continent is a huge bulge on the earth's surface. All the evidence obtained by such measurements seems to point to the earth as having a form approaching to that of a four-sided body, with each of the sides triangular. Our planet, according to this, is to be considered as a sort of huge spinning-top.

An Abundant Metal.

Aluminium is the most abundant metal in the world. It enters more or less into the formation of almost every kind of soil on the globe, while clay of different kinds contains from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of it. This metal, which, singular to say, was undiscovered seventy years ago, is the lightest known. It is white and does not tarnish on being exposed to the air. When first produced it is soft, but after hammering becomes as hard as the softer kinds of iron. One-third of the total product of the world is American, the rest being divided between France, Switzerland and Great Britain. It has been called the metal of the future, and the principal obstacle of its being the metal of the present is its somewhat high price. This has been greatly reduced of late years, but the great desideratum—a cheap method of obtaining the metal directly from the clay—has not yet been attained. If the metal were to become cheap, the existing age of steel would be succeeded by an age of aluminium.

Scarcity of Tin Ore.

The scarcity of tin ore in the world is pointed out by Geologist B. G. Skertchley, of Australia, in a published monograph. He shows that while known gold fields cover 1,500,000 square miles of the earth's surface, the located tin fields have an area of only 12,500 square miles. The seven tin districts of Europe produce about 8,300 tons yearly, with 8,000 tons of this credited to the Cornwall mines. Asia has two tin districts, Hunan, in China, said by some to yield 10,000 to 20,000 tons annually, but proven to yield less than 2,500 tons per year; and the tin mines of the Straits Settlements and adjacent territory, the richest in the world, yielding 58,000 tons yearly. Africa has no known tin mines; North America has no paying mines; South America mines less than 4,000 tons per year in Bolivia and Peru, and Australia contributes about 6,000 tons a year.

Another Element in the Sun.

The rare element, gallium, which was discovered in 1875, in rock from the Pyrenees mountains, and which takes its name from Gallia, the old Roman appellation for France, has recently been added to the list of substances occurring in the sun. Professor Hartley and Mr. Ramage of Dublin have recognized its spectral lines in sunlight.

Infidelity.

"I have never loved you so much as now!" he cried. "O, Harry!" she exclaimed, reproachfully. "And only last week you told me you never could love me any more than you did!"—Philadelphia North American.

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Character Analyzed.

"No," said Maud, emphatically, "I don't like him."

"But he is very polite and amiable," suggested Mamie; "and quite intellectual. He always has something interesting to read to you.

"I know it. But he's the kind of young man who carries lovesick poetry in one compartment of his pocket book and items about ice cream poisoning in another."—Washington Star.

The Same One.

Dixon—I don't believe young Spraggs is half so extravagant as people say he is.

Mayson—Perhaps not; but I've noticed that he has a suit of clothes for every day in the week.

Dixon—Is that so? Why, he always had the same suit on every time I met him.

Mayson—Well, that's the one.—Tit-Bits.

Two Interesting Buildings.

Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent issue of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building a bell once hung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore when horses were the motive power of the railroad.

The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted as being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.

One Characteristic.

Professor Longhair — "Astrology teaches that a girl born in January will be prudent, good tempered and fond of dress. If born in February, affectionate, kind-hearted and fond of dress; in March, somewhat frivolous and foud of dress; in April, inconsistent and fond of—"

Hostess—"In what month are girls born who are not fond of dress?"

Professor—"None, madam."—Boston Traveller.

Free Lands in Montana.

Homesteads and pre-emptions can be taken in the Milk River Valley and other parts of the state within sight and hearing of daily trains on the Great Northern Railway. Renters and others should avail themselves of this chance to get a footing and become independent. For printed matter and other information, address Moses Folsom, Immigration Agent G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Explained.

"What do you suppose makes that Rough Rider look so tired?"

"Well you know the walking was very bad in Cuba."—Philadelphia North American.

"Blanco says he intends to fire on our flags of truce."

"Well, he means he is going to fire around them."—Detroit Free Press.

The tramp has the only puncture-proof tire.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure Consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

In matrimonial engagements men have to face the powder.

But few people who are born fools ever succeed in living it down.

SYRUP OF FIGS



NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE RUSH FOR GOLD.

From the Times, Bluffs, Ill.

The rush of gold seekers to the Klondike brings thrilling memories to the "forty-niners" still alive, of the time when they girdled the continent or faced the terrors of the great American desert on the journey to the land of gold. These pioneers tell some experiences which should be heeded by gold seekers today. Constant exposure and faulty diet killed large numbers, while nearly all the survivors were afflicted with disease, many of them with rheumatism. Such a sufferer was Adam Vangundy, who now resides at Bluffs, Ill., where he has been justice of the peace and was the first president of the board of trustees. In a recent interview he said:



"A Forty-niner."

"I had been a sufferer of rheumatism for a number of years and the pain at times was very intense. I tried all the proprietary medicines I could think or hear of, but received no relief.

"I finally placed my case with several physicians and doctored with them for some time, but they failed to do me any good. Finally, with my hopes of relief nearly exhausted, I read an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which induced me to try them. I was anxious to get rid of the terrible disease, and bought two boxes of the pills. I began using them about March, 1897. After I had taken two boxes I was completely cured, and the pain has never returned. I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken, and am willing at any time to sign my name to any testimony setting forth its good merits."

(Signed) ADAM VANGUNDY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of September, 1897.

FRANKLIN C. FUNK, *Notary Public.*

Mr. Vangundy's statement ought to be regarded as a criterion of the good merits of these pills, and what better proof could a person want than the above facts. These pills stand unrivalled as a tonic for the blood.

Rubber Collars for Policemen.

The police board has given the men on the force the privilege of wearing rubber collars, as well as linen or celluloid collars. They must be of the regulation style. About 125 of the collars have been received at the central police station for men in the district. Nearly all on the force will give the collars a trial, and have ordered one or two at a cost of 25 cents each. An effort was made to have the board adopt the rubber collars as the only kind to be worn by the men on the force. The board refused to do this. The collars are very stiff, and similar to the celluloid collars, and can be cleaned in the same way by the use of a wet sponge or cloth.—Baltimore Sun.

Sweetness.

"Some of the days when summer is merging into autumn are wonderfuly fine," remarked the girl who likes the poetry of nature. "Now and then there seems to be a good deal of sweetness in the air."

'Deed dey is , honey," replied the colored woman. "As I wuz comin' past de ma'sh, ev'y now an' then I see places whah de air wus chock full o' reed birds. It do seem a shame wif so much sweetness floatin' around, dat it should be so hahd ter git at."—Washington Star.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

William H. Dennis, Mshrdlushrdlmt Minn., acetylene gas generating lamp; Ira M. Dotson, Sanborn, Minn., pulley block; John Edgar, Rochester, Minn, fifth wheel; George N. Jeune, Deerwood, Minn, vine trimmer; Henry L. Mann, Minneapolis, Minn., machine for making clothes pins; Lewis E. Paddack, Duluth, Minn, time recorder.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 910 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

The Decoy Shillings.

At a recent dinner given in the Midlands a cloakroom waiter, unaccustomed ot attending on gentlemen bidden to public banquests, was asked how much the departing guests had deposited in his plate.

"How much?" he exclaimed indignantly. "Not a fardin'! An' when my back was turned, blow me if one of the gents 'adn't stole my two decoy shillin's!"—Answers.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most interesting study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

Unaided.

"Ever notice Warble's habit of laughing at his own jokes?"

"Pray, why should he not? He has no hired help to laugh for him."

Haec fabula docet that it is only the tyrannical employer who has a snap.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Decline in Value.

Maud—I thought Ethel would die of grief when the young duke refused to marry her because she had only five million dollars.

Eva—Poor girl! Did she die?

Maud—No; she ran off with her coachman.—Judge.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. — To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

We've often wondered what will become of the self-made man in the final round-up.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The widower who mourns the loss of his first wife has the period of his mourning extended by taking a second.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

Rich bachelors never realize how well off they were until after marrying.

VOLLEY FROM NELSON

POURED INTO THE BROKEN RANKS OF DEMOCRACY.

Hallock, Minn., Special, Sept. 19.—The Republican campaign was opened here tonight by Senator Nelson, who addressed a largely attended meeting of Seventh district voters. The senator's speech in full follows:

In absolute governments there is no place for political parties, for the governed are not consulted. But free, representative governments, such as ours and England, are always, in one form or another, party governments. To avoid confusion and disorganization, and to secure unity and singleness of purpose, it is essential that voters array themselves into political parties. Party government comes not like absolute kings, from above, but comes from a majority of the people governed, and exists as their representative and exponent. From the beginning, our government has been, in a greater or less degree, a government of party, of varied name and kind. During the last half of the nineteenth century the American people have, in the main, grouped themselves into two great parties—the Democratic and the Republican—and been governed by the one or the other.

Since 1861 our presidents, with the exception of two terms of Cleveland, have been Republicans, and a majority of the senate remained Republican until 1893. The house of representatives was Republican until 1875, Democratic from thence till 1881, Republican from then till 1883, Democratic from that time until 1889, Republican from then till 1891. Democratic from then till 1895, and Republican since. It was only during the first two years of Cleveland's last term that the Democratic party had full control of all branches of the government. Prior to 1861 the Democratic party had, for many years, held sway. During this time its creed and chief policy was the maintenance and extension of slavery, and the maintenance of free trade.

On both of these grounds, in 1860, the Republican party took issue, and on this issue came into being and power. Emancipation from the thralldom of the slave power, and from the industrial and economic thralldom of the old world were the aims and purposes of the Republican party. The spread of slavery was to be stayed, and American industrial enterprises were to be encouraged, and receive ample protection. The victory of the Republican party in 1860 led to the great rebellion, the suppression of which engrossed the energy of the Republican party and the people of the North from 1861 to 1865. But even during this period of cruel war, the Republican party was not wholly unmindful of its peace mission, and the wants of the people. It passed the homestead law, a protective tariff law, and provided for the construction of the Pacific railroad, and, greatest of all, emancipated the slaves, thus removing the great stumbling block to a reconstructed Union.

During the War of the Rebellion,

while the Democratic masses of the North were in the main loyal, and did their share in maintaining the supremacy of the Union, their leaders did not take that course, but, from time to time, by various obstructive measures, sought to hamper the government in the prosecution of the war, and in 1864 went so far as to favor the abandonment of the war and to seek peace at any price. After the war came the reconstruction of the South, the funding and payment of our great war debt and the maintenance of our financial credit and a sound currency. In all these matters the Democratic leaders acted as obstructionists and sought to hamper and embarrass our progress. They wanted the Southern states back into the Union unconditionally, without any provision or protection for the freedmen. They opposed a just and necessary refunding of our war debt; they retarded the resumption of our specie payment and favored an undue and unsafe inflation of our currency, and, above all and at all times, they were opposed to a protective tariff. During this time the Republican party conducted the war to a successful issue, emancipated and enfranchised the slaves, reconstructed and brought back into the Union the states in rebellion, paid, or funded at a lower rate of interest our great war debt, resumed specie payment and maintained the integrity of our credit and currency, and gave the American manufacturer, producer and laborer aid and protection through a protective tariff.

When Cleveland took office on the 4th of March, 1885, Republican tariff legislation was in force, and he found $146,679,946 of surplus in the treasury, over and above the $100,000,000 gold redemption reserve. Owing to a Republican senate he was unable to change our tariff policy, and as a consequence there was a steady surplus flowing into the treasury year by year, and through which he was left in no uneasiness as to his gold reserve, as he was during his second term. During the four years of his administration there was an average annual surplus of about $100,000,000, derived from the revenues of the government, in excess of its expeditures. And although the balance of trade was against us during the last two years of his administration, and but slightly in our favor during the first two years—in all less than $40,000,000 in our favor during his whole term—yet, owing to the large surplus in our treasury, he had no trouble with such a surplus to retain an ample gold redemption fund, obviated such large gold withdrawals from the treasury as occurred during his last administration.

Cleveland was succeeded in March, 1889, by Harrison, who was one of the ablest, most conscientious and painstaking—though not the most popular—of our presidents. A tendency to industrial stagnation in certain lines, as well as the continued increase of the surplus beyond the wants of the government, clearly indicated that a revision of our tariff was necessary—a revision on protective lines. This had been evident to the Republicans for some time, but could not be accomplished or inaugurated as long as Cleveland and a Democratic house were in power. Harrison's election brought with it a Republican congress, which, at once, proceeded, under the leadership of our great chieftain, William McKinley, to revise the tariff. The revision was made on twofold lines; (1) to afford ampler protection to many languishing industries, and (2) to reduce the revenues to something near the actual needs of the government. As you all know, revenues can be reduced in one of two ways, namely, by enlarging the free list—opening the door for foreign goods wider, which is the Democratic way—or by increasing protection, and thus enabling importations, and fortifying the home market, which is the Republican way. The McKinley bill, which became a law in October, 1890, was largely based on this Republican idea of reducing our revenues by increased protection. On many lines and in many ways it gave more protection, and while it removed the tariff on sugar, yet it took care to afford the sugar planter fair and ample protection by means of bounties. And the stimulus it afforded to our sugar raisers, as well as other industrial enterprises, became apparent after a fair trial. And time demonstrated that, under normal conditions, not aggravated by undue financial convulsions, or a want of confidence in the government, it

Afforded Ample Revenues

for the wants of the government. During the fiscal years ending June 30, 1891, 1892 and 1893, there was a surplus every year, and the aggregate surplus for the three years was $49,495,790 over and above the expenditures of the government—a fair working balance under normal conditions. But the Republican tariff policy, under which the country had been working and prospering so long, had ultimately produced a boom in the business and industrial world which led, to some extent, to undue and excessive production, while the high wages paid our laboring men and the large amount of lands thrown open to settlement under our liberal land laws had attracted an army of immigrants to our shores, giving us an overabundance of labor. This industrial boom and boom in immigration—like all booms—had its reaction, and so it came to pass that by the fall of 1892 the reaction from an excess of prosperity had set in and we found ourselves in the incipient stages of a period of stagnation. Under these conditions the Democracy again joined issue with us on the tariff, while on the financial question they seemed by their platform to be in complete accord with us.

Tariff reform, tariff reduction, was the chief if not the only remedy prescribed by the Democracy for the incipient and threatened hard times. Idle or poor paid labor, redundant or non-productive capital was told in fervid language in the press and on the stump that our industrial and economic ills all came from a too highly protective tariff, and that the remedy lay in reaching it and bringing it to a mere revenue basis. A sinking man is apt to grab at a straw, and so it came to pass that a majority of the people, in a mood of discontent, grabbed at this Democratic straw and again elected Cleveland president. But the election was scarcely over before the people seemed stunned and appalled by their own rashness. The nation seemed, all at once, to shiver at the thought of tariff reform. More mills and factories and more mechanics and laboring men than ever became idle or barely existed. The very vision into the Canaan of tariff reform aggravated and prolonged the distress. At this time, too, the nation was threatened with—nay, suffering from—another evil.

The Silver-Purchase Law.

In 1890 the solid South, reinforced by Democrats and Republicans from the so-called silver states, had forced through congress the law requiring the government, without any regard for our currency wants, to purchase every month 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and to issue treasury notes for the purchase price thereof, redeemable in coin. By the end of June, 1893, 156,757,023 ounces of silver had been purchased, under this law, at a cost of $147,215,480, for which treasury notes had been issued. Our total stock of silver money at this time, exclusive of subsidiary silver, was $536,300,776, as against $507,697,685 of gold and $346,000,000 of greenbacks. At this time the commercial ratio of silver to gold was 26.49 to 1, and silver was still steadily falling in value. At the time of the resumption of specie payment in 1879, a fund of $100,000,000 in gold had been set apart as a redemption fund for our greenbacks, and from that time up to Cleveland's second term this fund had remained intact and undiminished.

Aside from confidence in the government, it was the maintenance of this gold redemption fund, undiminished, that served to keep our silver and paper currency on a parity with gold. The election of Cleveland, and a Democratic congress, with the promise and prospect of tariff reduction and so-called tariff reform, begot no alleviation nor confidence, but, on the contrary, seemed to breed greater stagnation and distrust.

The senator went on to show that during the Cleveland administration there was a great deficiency in the treasury and a rapidly sinking gold reserve neccessitating large issues of bonds. He then continued.

This brief, plain and unvarnished statement of facts shows how scant and futile were the blessings of reform promised us by the Democratic party in the fall of 1892, and how utterly incompetent that party is to guide the destinies of our country, especially in days of trial. Cleveland was not to blame for the advent of hard times, but he was to blame for giving us no other relief than a large issue of bonds, and a tariff law hostile to the productive interests of the country and insufficient in revenue. The Democratic masses were sadly disappointed with "tariff reform." They learned by experience that it gave them no relief from the hard times. To their minds, evidently, some new remedy was needed, and in casting about for a cure they came to the conclusion that the whole trouble came from the scarcity and dearness of money, and that the proper way to make money abundant and cheap was through the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The masses became so fixed and enthusiastic with this idea that, with the force of almost a whilrwind, they forced their party in 1896 to make this the chief issue of the campaign, and to nominate the most pronounced and aggressive advocate of the theory their candidate for the presidency. Reinforced by the Populists—who were the original free silver men—on this issue, as well as issues not written in the platform, a zealous and

Most Persistent Campaign

was waged. Beneath the free silver issue there was, in many quarters and among some classes, a bitter hostility to capital. Silver was called the poor man's money and gold the rich man's money. I will not weary you with a minute discussion of free silver.

discussed and passed upon two years ago. But a brief summary may not be out of place, especially as the same issue is again tendered, though not in so aggressive and pronounced a form as in the

After a full discussion, the verdict of a majority of the American people was with the Republican party on these issues. Time and subsequent events have but served to emphasize, make plain, and verify all that we contended for in the last campaign. First of all, the election of McKinley restored confidence to the American people. Money, which had remained in hiding, came forth in abundance, seeking investment and employment. Mills, factories and shops, which had been in a state of suspense for months, were opened and set in motion. Men who had been idle for months, had exhausted their savings, and had even lived on the charity of their friends, came forth happy and smiling because they found work to do. The nightmare of Clevelandism and the cyclone of Bryanism were weathered and passed. The nation breathed easier, even Democrats were happy to learn that they had not fooled us with free silver in 1896, as they had with tariff reform in 1892. What a vast difference between 1892 and 1896. Cleveland's election in 1892 seemed to give the nation a chill and paralysis from the very start, while the news of McKinley's election seemed to tranquilize and vivify the people at once. Even before McKinley was inaugurated there was a marked improvement in all directions. His policy and character, and the policy and character of the Republican party were known, and the nation knew what to expect from both. No sooner had he entered the great office than he called congress together to revise the tariff so as to aid our languishing industries and furnish ample revenues for the government. Congress met in March, and at once entered upon the work of tariff revision, but owing to the dilatory tactics of the Democrats, especially in the senate, the Dingley bill did not become a law till July 24, 1897; and by thus delaying the passage of the bill they enabled the importers to stock up so heavily in many lines of imports, that the Dingley law did not, at first, produce quite as much revenue as was expected. But on the eve of our troubles with Spain, and before we had incurred any

Outlay for War Purposes,

it was evident that the Dingley law would, under normal conditions, and without war, give us ample revenues for the current expenses of the government, with a moderate surplus. That McKinley's administration and the Dingley tariff law have breathed new life into the languishing industries of the country and brought back our old-time industrial life and vigor, is apparent in many directions. Not only has this great trade balance given us an abundant supply of gold in the treasury, but it has also largely reduced our credit balance abroad. Millions of dollars of American securities held abroad have been returned to this country in liquidation of the trade balance, thus largely reducing the interest and dividend drain made upon us annually.

All of these facts furnish palpable evidence to our free silver brethren that there is an abundance of money within our reach, easily acquired under favorable and proper industrial and trade conditions, nursed and protected by favorable tariff legislation, and that it does not require the free coinage of silver and the destruction of the parity of our money to obtain an abundance of sound currency. Since 1896 there has been on all industrial and productive lines a large increase in prices. Agricultural products and the products of our mills, factories and shops have, in most instances, been much higher, and so have wages. This ought to convince our fre silver friends that the low prices of 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 were not the offspring and result of the quality or quantity of our money, for we have had the same kind of money and the same system of currency in 1897 and 1898 as in those years. If the lack of free coinage

Produced Low Prices

in those years, it ought, by the logic of free silver, to have produced the like result in 1897 and 1898. Thus we can now point you to clear and tangible facts—the experience of 1897 and 1898—in full proof of what we argued to you in 1896. There is no school so reliable and instructive as the school of experience.

If we turn to another, and perhaps the most eventful, chapter of our national life, during this administration, the contrast between Cleveland and McKinley is still more pronounced than in these other issues to which I have called your attention. Cleveland was ready to hurl us into a war with England over a disputed boundary in Venezuela, but he shrugged his shoulders and turned a deaf ear, except through formal diplomacy, to the poor, oppressed and struggling Cubans, living near our very doors, and suffering under a tyranny more cruel and relentless than any to be found elsewhere in the nineteenth century.

The savage barbarism of Spanish warfare made little impression and evoked only formal diplomatic protest. The tears and the sufferings of women and children, driven in and penned up to die of starvation, moved him not, except in the most perfunctory and formal manner. His eyes were still upon Wall street, as in the days of the bond issues, for Wall street wanted no war with Spain. Not so with our own brave, sympathetic and warm-hearted McKinley. Long before the explosion of the Maine, and long before the De Lome incident, he forced Spain to recall the brutal Weyler, to try the experiment of a modified and more liberal home rule, and to carry on the war with less barbarism and more in accord with the methods of modern civilized warfare. His great heart went out to the poor reconcentrados, not merely sentimentally, but in a practical and effective way. He stayed the hand of Spain and took steps to relieve their want and suffering. He was a true and unfaltering successor of the noble Lincoln, who never ceased to be mindful of the downtrodden and oppressed slave. He not only forced Spain to pursue milder and more humane methods, but he warned her that the war must soon come to an end, or Cuba must be free. In those ante-bellum days there were many who chided him for his moderation and deliberation, but he realized what his critics did not comprehend, that he must not only strike for humanity, but that he must justify his course before the civilized world. And thus, through his wise foresight and prudence, it came to pass that

When the War Was Upon Us,

we were not without friends and allies, though no formal treaties bound them to us. The Anglo-Saxon heart of the entire world went out to poor Cuba and destroyed all possible concert of hostile powers. Like Lincoln, he aimed rather to direct than to lead the sentiment and conscience of the nation. He hoped for peace, but was not afraid of war, and, finally, when the madness of Spain, and an aroused public sentiment, decreed that the hour to strike had come, he took up the task of war calmly, deliberately and thoroughly, as became the chieftain of a great nation. At the outset the Democratic party, in and out of congress, seemed as eager for war as any of us, but their eagerness in congress was marred and alloyed with a desire to seek party advantage. They voted for war and for the first $50,000,000 appropriation, not only for war's sake, but in a spirit of hurrying the president and chiding him for his apparent hesitation.

And when war had come and it became a question of providing ways and means they could not forbear to inject their partisanship. They opposed the borrowing of money and insisted on inflating and jeopardizing our currency by an enlarged issue of greenbacks and by issuing paper money on our silver seigniorage in advance of its coinage. They opposed legislation for the enlistment of colored troops, when climatic conditions of Cuba and the soldierly qualities of the negroes made such troops desirable, and they opposed legislation permitting our volunteer soldiers to vote in congressional elections, as they had been permitted to do in the War of the Rebellion. While these matters were not exactly fatal to a due prosecution of the war, they showed how petty partisanship was permitted to darken and becloud that patriotism which, in the midst of war, should be blind to all party spirit and should only aim to fortify and strengthen the government at all points.

The war is over and its lessons remain for our instruction and profit, but our task is not yet ended. The people whom we have helped to save it is our duty to regenerate and uphold. It was upon broad grounds of humanity and for the relief of the oppressed, and not upon mercenary or commercial grounds, that we intervened; and our intervention must be as broad and as generous as the grounds upon which we intervened. It would be cruelty to return any of these people into the clutches of Spanish tyranny, and it would be cowardly and mercenary to allow them to be auctioned off in any form to any of the great powers. We owe the people we saved a good government in some form; owe it to them as an act of justice; owe it to them for the sake of our honor and dignity as a nation. We cannot afford to have the dearest rights of humanity sacrificed to the mammon of selfishness and pelf. The Stars and Stripes, as untarnished as when they were unfurled in Manila bay and on the hills of Santiago, must continue, in some form and to some extent, to be the protector and guide of the people we freed. This much the heart of the nation throbs for, and neither the cry of "jingoism" nor the cry of "imperialism" will chill the ardor or dull the conscience of the American people.

In closing his speech the senator made complimentary references to Mr. Eustis, Congressman Eddy and other Republican candidates, which were well received.

The St. Cloud city schools opened for the fall term Monday morning, 987 pupils being enrolled. The attendance was distributed as follows: Union building, 301; Washington, 300; Franklin, 144; Jefferson, 55; Lincoln, 150; Seventh, 17.

By Inuendo.

"Chollie is all right, but I think his cable have been cut."

"Cables cut?'

"Yes. He has no intelligence."—Indinapolis Journel.

The Growth of Socialism.

The growth of socialism is due to the standing armies of the world in which men are often made to enlist, and thus become discontented. The growth of a stronger race is due to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the best medicine for costiveness, dyspepsia, fever, ague and all nervous troubles. Try one bottle.

A man gets the last word in an argument with a woman, but it isn't because she gives it to him.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever, 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Whenever a man fails in an undertaking he attributes it to a fatalism.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It's a wise girl that is able to analyze her own complexion.

Wanted to Be a Heathen.

Little John (after casting his penny into the fund for the Bamalam islandors)—I wish I was a heathen!

Sabbath-School Teacher—Oh Johnny! Why do you wish such an awful thing as that?

"The heathen don't never have to give nothin'—they are always gettin' somethin.,"—Harper's Bazar.

Chats With Mothers

CURES GUARANTEED. Book mailed free upon request. Mothers remedy, easy to take, safe and pleasant. No home secure without it. Croup, Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Quinsy, Catarrh, whether nose, throat or stomach, Diptheria and Sore Throats, all overcome by using Muco-Solvent. Costs only $1; is worth its weight in diamonds. Write us. We need agents. Muco-Solvent Co., Chicago, Ill.

American—"Was it Sampson or Schley who sunk your fleet?"

Don—"Give it up. But I know we were sunk."—Philadelphia North American.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Some women attract attention simply because they make no attempt to attract it.

MRS. PINKHAM'S WARNING TO WOMEN.

Neglect is the Forerunner of Misery and Suffering—A Grateful Husband Writes of His Wife's Recovery.

Nearly all the ill health of women is traceable to some derangement of the feminine organs. These derangements do not cure themselves, and neglect of the sensations resulting from them is only putting off trouble.



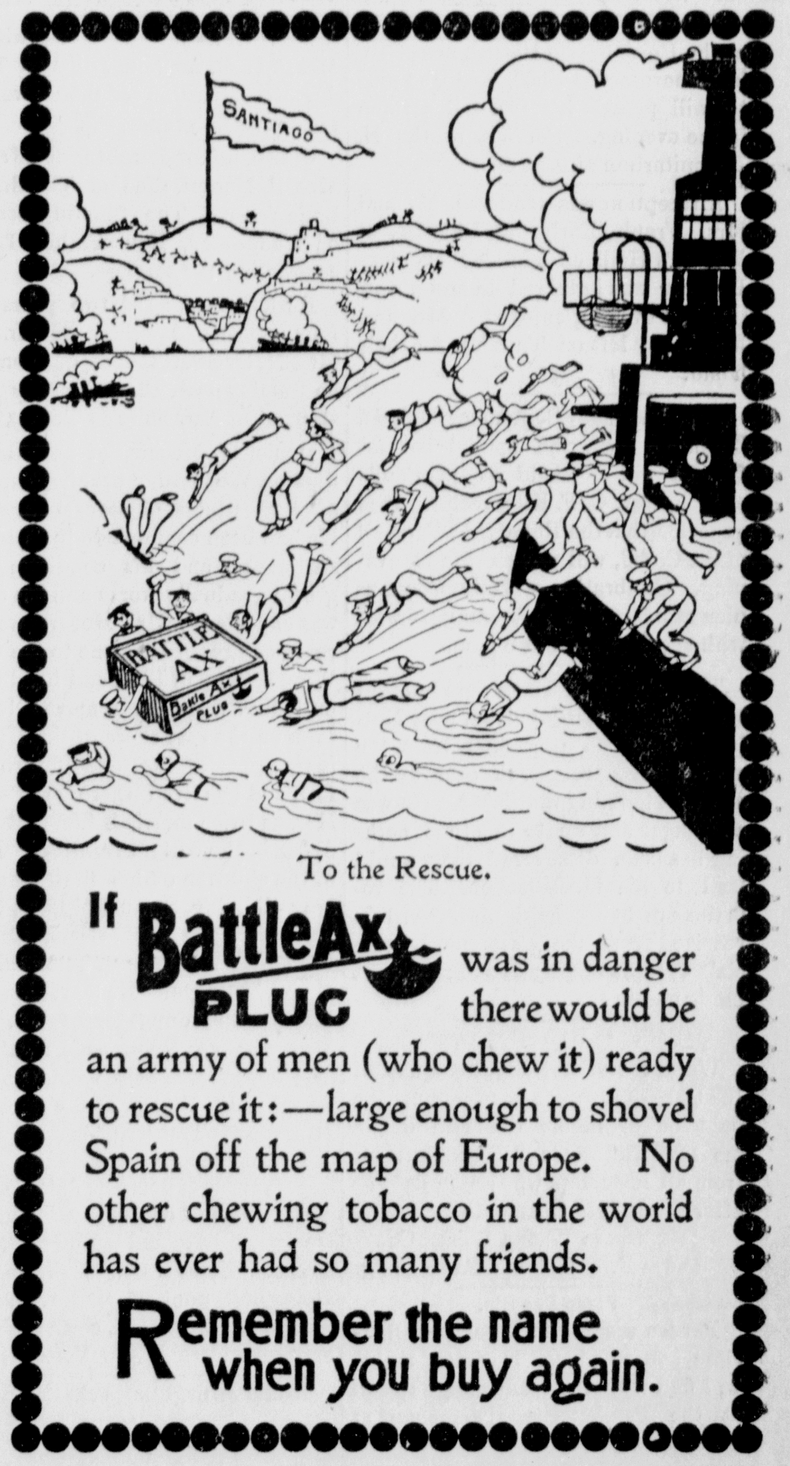
Pathetic stories are constantly coming to Mrs. Pinkham of women whose neglect has resulted in serious heart trouble and a whole train of woes. Here is the story of a woman who was helped by Mrs. Pinkham after other treatment failed:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me very great pleasure to be able to state that I believe my wife owes her health to your medicine and good advice. For three years her health failed rapidly; she had heart trouble, often falling down in dizzy and fainting spells, shortness of breath, choking and smothering spells, bloating of the stomach, a dry cough, dyspeptic symptoms, menses irregular, scanty, and of an unnatural color. She had been treated by physicians with but little benefit. She has taken your treatment according to your directions, and is better in every way. I am well pleased with the result of your treatment, and give you permission to use my letter for the benefit of others.—CHAS. H. and Mrs. MAY BUTCHER, Fort Meyer, Va.

The healing and strengthening power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all female ills is so well established that it needs no argument. For over twenty years it has been used by women with results that are truly wonderful.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine



To the Rescue.

If BattleAx PLUG was in danger there would be an army of men (who chew it) ready to rescue it:—large enough to shovel Spain off the map of Europe. No other chewing tobacco in the world has ever had so many friends.

Remember the name when you buy again.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

FARM LANDS Join the big immigration to the St. Paul & Duluth country in Minnesota. The best location and cheapest land in the country. Maps and Circulars free. Address,

HOPEWELL CLARKE,
Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Local News Condensed.

Hoffman rents bicycles.

What is the affair of the week? Why the holiday fair at Gardner's hall.

If you wish to see the holidays properly represented, go to the holiday fair.

D. M. Clark, the only installment house in the city. Goods sold on easy terms.

The Graceland Enterprise says Ed. Hurley has moved his stock of goods to Cass lake.

Don't forget to-day and to-morrow are the dates of the holiday fair at Gardner's Hall.

George W. Healey will be an independent candidate for county superintendent of schools.

The pension of J. W. Roberts was increased from $17 to $24 per month by the department on Tuesday.

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store 50 cents.

Wilfred Wood was bound over to the district court yesterday on the charge of killing a cow belonging to Mrs. Jerry Root of Ft. Ripley. A bond of $200 was furnished.

Lightning set fire to the new barn of M. K. Swartz on Bluff avenue Thursday morning and damaged it to the extent of about $400. There was no insurance on the property.

There will be communion service at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at 10:30, and the pastor will preach his farewell sermon in the evening. Services at the N. P. Sanitarium at 3. p. m.

A reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Frank Early, of Chicago, at Walker's Hall, on Monday evening. Dancing was indulged in and a very pleasant evening enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Early left on Tuesday for their home.

Next Thursday September 29th, St. Michael's Day, the annual harvest festival will be held at St. Paul's church, Rev. C. F. Kite, rector. It is expected that the Rev. H. F. Parshall of St. Cloud, will preach in the evening. Celebration of Holy Communion at 9:30 a. m. Evening service with special music at 8 p. m.

The remains of a man were brought to the city yesterday from near Motley by the noon passenger train, the man having been run over by the cars and horribly mutilated. He was a stranger and up to this time nothing has been discovered that would lead to his identification. The remains are being held until word is received from the Cass county officials as to its disposal, as the accident happened in that county.

Notice to Water Consumers.

Water rents for the third quarter, 1898, are due July 1st, and must be paid on or before the 10th of the month. The water will be shut off from all customers who are in default after the 10th of the month.

MINNESOTA WATER WORKS CO.,
Office First National Bank Bld'g.

Piano Bargain.

Parties wishing to purchase a first-class square piano, Emerson make, will find it to their advantage to call at the Presbyterian parsonage at once.

Notice to Teachers.

Teachers public examinations will be held in the court house on Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. This will be the last public examination this fall.

J. A. WILSON,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

Hoffman is selling a new 1898 up-to-date bicycle for $20.

Welcome Home.

Frank D. French, of Co. A, 3rd U. S. Infantry, arrived home on Tuesday on a months' furlough, and was given a welcome reception at the depot. Dresskell's City Band headed a large procession and as the train pulled in the cannon was fired several times. It is estimated that there were between two and three thousand people out to meet Mr. French and his home coming was a pleasant one indaed. Mr. French was in the thickest of the fight before Santiago, and is proud of the fact that he had a chance to help whip the Spaniards. He had a touch of fever after he landed at Long Island on the return trip, and will remain at his home here until he has recovered his usual good health. Brainerd is proud of her boys who went to the front.

MARRIED.

The wedding of Edwin A. McKay to Miss Anna M. Campbell occurred on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents on Kingwood street, Rev. D. D. McKay performing the ceremony. J. R. Smith was best man and Miss Ray Campbell was bridesmaid. The ceremony took place with the bridal party standing under a pretty canopy of golden rod and the effect was very pleasing. After the ceremony the party partook of a sumptuous wedding supper and the bride and groom left on the midnight train for Winnipeg on their wedding trip. Many fine wedding presents were received. The couple are well known in this city, the bride being the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, and the groom is an employee of the Northern Pacific company and is held in high esteem by his large circle of friends. The DISPATCH joins with a multitude of acquaintances in offering congratulations.

Ira W. Rathbun and Miss Sadie Titus, of this city, were united in marriage at Minneapolis on Thursday of last week by Rev. Shelland of the Thirteenth Avenue M. E. Church. The groom for some time held a position as head sawyer in the Brainerd Lumber Co's Mill here, and is well known to many of our readers. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. E. E. Titus, and has lived in Brainerd nearly all her life. The many friends of the couple unite in extending congratulations.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Christine Aspholm, wife of Mr. P. H. S. Aspholm, died on Tuesday of obstruction of the bowels at the age of 54 years.

Carrie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Hacket, died on Tuesday of brain fever. The funeral occurred on Wednesday, Rev. Father Lynch conducting the services.

Ruth Swartz, aged two years and four months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Swartz, died of pnemonia on Sunday last. The remains were shipped to EauClaire on Tuesday.

Daniel S. Mooers, of Ft. Ripley, died on Wednesday evening Sept 21, after an illness of several months. He had been confined to his bed for six weeks, and his condition had grown gradually worse and his death was expected. Mr. Mooers was 62 years of age. He came to the Crow Wing agency in 1844, and lived there until 1867 when he removed to the farm on the east shore of the Mississippi, opposite the old government fort, and has lived there ever since. He was twice married, his first wife dying in the early seventies. Three of the children of his first marriage are still living, Samuel Mooers, Charlie Mooers and Mrs. Carrie Cooley. His children have been with him during his last days. He leaves a widow, Martha, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Root, of Ft. Ripley. The funeral was held from the residence at Ft. Ripley, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.—Transcript.

Volume of Domestic Animals.

A volume of 500 pages, giving the treatment, cure and care of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, Hogs and poultry, sent free; Humphreys' Medicine Co., corner William and John streets, New York, N. Y.

Hoffman negotiates chattel loans.

Leave your order for fire insurance with Jas. R. Smith, Sleeper Block. Companies as good as the best, rates always the lowest possible.

A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of croup if you don't have Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on hand for the emergency.

Attorney P. J. Murphy is now prepared to make loans on farm property.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

R. Mudge left on Tuesday for Royalton.

Mrs. Jas. McMurtry left yesterday for Waukesha, Wis.

Miss Carrie Morrison has been spending the week in Minneapolis.

Mrs. N. McFadden left yesterday for a visit of some days at Mankato.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Forsyth have been spending the week at St. Paul.

Mrs. E. L. Bennett went to Wadena on Wednesday for a visit with her parents.

Mrs. S. F. Alderman returned on Saturday from an extended visit at Madison, Wis.

J. E. Rhodes was in the city from Minneapolis the first of the week visiting his parents.

Mrs. C. B. White left yesterday for a visit with relatives and friends at Osceola, Wis.

E. Tache arrived in the city from Quebec on Monday, and is visiting his son, Louis Tache and family.

Mrs. C. D. Farrington, a sister of C. N. Parker, arrived in the city from Milwaukee on Tuesday accompanied by her son Edgar E. Farrington.

Well Known.

Messrs. Ferris and Fleming have served in the house before. Both made good records and have had much experience in legislative matters. They are just the sort of men who are needed to represent a comparatively new section of the state, because they are thoroughly familiar with the needs of their constituents, and also know how to get what they want, which is a great point in any deliberative body of men, whether it is a legislature, convention or a grand lodge.—St. Paul Dispatch.

The above is a well earned and just compliment to our candidates for the legislature. Both Mr. Ferris and Mr. Fleming always stood well in the legislatures in which they served.

Ready to Buy Wheat.

Holst & Remmels will be ready to buy wheat at their new warehouse on Eighth street on and after next Monday, Sept. 26th. Highest market price paid.

The Class of '96.

On Friday the Class of '96 met with their president, Miss Daisy Milspaugh, where they spent a most enjoyable evening.

Father Time was cheated by the reminiscences of former days, and once more they were happy-hearted school children.

After refreshments had been served a business meet was held.

The records of the organization were entrusted to the care of Miss Nellie B. Nelson.

Committees were appointed for the entertainment next year, and for the purpose of organizing an Alumni Association.

The work of these committees will be published later for the benefit of all graduates of B. H. S.

The class parted with the class yell ringing in their ears and echoed in their hearts. CLASS EDITORS

Hoffman's second ☞ store will buy your furniture, trade you new goods for old or sell you complete house-keeping outfits on installments.

Notice of Public Examination.

The Barbers State Board of Examiners will hold public examination in the City of Brainerd Wednesday Sept. 28th, 1898. Those desiring certificates of registration must present themselves for examination.

Barbers State Board of Examiners.
M. E. MURRAY, Secretary.

Knights of the Maccabees Reception.

The Knights of the Maccabees of this city will give a grand reception at Gardner's Hall on Friday evening, Sept. 30th, at which time Miss Bina M. West, supreme record keeper of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World and past commander of Great Hive L. O. T. M. of Michigan, will be here and will deliver an address. The press wherever she has been mentions her as a very talented and interesting lady. The following from the Sentinel, of Ansonia, Conn., is a fair sample of what the newspapers say of her. The Sentinel says:

"Miss Bina M. West, Supreme Record Keeper of the Ladies of the Maccabees, from Port Huron, Mich., was then introduced and gave the address of the evening. Much has been said, the past few days, about Miss West, by the members of the Order, but none had spoken undeserved praise of her. To be appreciated she should be heard. She is young, is of good form and features, and her address is delivered in a conversational way which makes it doubly interesting. She has a good voice, being easily heard in all parts of the hall; she is witty and her stories come in just pat to give force to her illustrations. Summing up her address from all points it can be said to have been the equal of any society address ever made in Ansonia by man or woman, and as a speaker there are few of her sex who are her equal."

Something New.

In addition to the superb service offered by the "Great Western Limited" the Chicago Great Western Ry has placed in service from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Dubuque and Chicago and to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City an entire new train consisting of Pullman buffet sleeping cars, free chair cars and elegant coaches, leaving Minneapolis at 10:45 p. m. and St. Paul 11:20 daily, arriving in Dubuque 9:10 a. m. Chicago 2:30 p. m. Des Moines 11:30 a. m. St. Joseph 5:10 p. m. and Kansas City 8:35 p. m. the following day. Heretofore the traveling public has been compelled to leave the Twin Cities for Chicago and Kansas City before 8:10 p. m. or remain over until the following day. This additional service gives patrons of the Chicago Great Western two evening trains, the "Great Western Limited" leaving Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m. and St. Paul 8:10 p. m. daily as heretofore and the "Chicago & Kansas City Special" leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul as above. The late night train arrives at Kansas City 8:35 p. m. giving a daylight ride through the great farming regions of Iowa end Northwestern Missouri, and making connections for all points South and Southwest, and at Chicago 2:30 p. m. making all afternoon connections for the East and Southeast. Passengers from St. Paul and Minneapolis going to points east of Chicago can spend the evening at home and still make the same connections and reach their destinations at the same time as by taking the early evening trains. This additional train places the Chicago Great Western in advance of all competitors for business to the East and to the southwest. For further information as to routes, rates, etc., address any agent of the Chicago Great Western Ry, C. J. Brooks, traveling passenger agent, 5th and Robert streets, St. Paul, or F. J. Lord, G. P. & T. A., 113 Adams street, Chicago.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Ole Canning will confer a favor by addressing or notifying A. Rustad, in care Western Union Tel. Co., Minneapolis.

This Advertisement Is Worth Reading!

IT MEANS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

Our Prices quoted below on New Goods are Cash Prices. They mean something more than quotations. The goods are as we represent them, and are the very best class of merchandise that can be bought for the MONEY.

We have the most complete assortment of Dress Goods, Underwear, Staples, Cloaks and Capes, as well as Shoes, that we have placed on our shelves in many a season. It is an exposition of Textile Fabrics well worth investigation.

We Sell Calicoes

As cheap as 2 1-2 cents a yard.
White Outing Flannels, 3 cents.
Colored Outing Flannels, 5 cents.
A Heavy Twill Flannel worth 15 cents, our price 10 cents.
A Heavy Fancy Light Colored Outing regular 12½ cent, goods, our price 9 cents.
A Red Flannel, all wool, 12½ cents per yard.
A Complete Assortment of Fleeced goods for Wrappers, 10, 9 and 8 cents.
A Yard Wide Dark Colored Dress Percale, a regular 10 cent article, Our Cash Price, 7 cents.
A Heavy New Dress Mixture, thick as a board, pliable as leather, 8 different styles, 10 cents a yard.
25 pieces Plaid and Check Corded goods for School Dresses, all Woven goods, 10 and 9 cents.
A 36-inch wide Bleached Muslin, no starch, per yard, 5 cents, a grade better, 6 cents.
A Fine White 10 cent Cambric, Cash Price, 8 cents.
A Big New Line of Ladies' Wrappers from 39 cents each to $1.00. All New Styles.

Fine Dress Goods.

Our Line of Fine Dress Goods is a chapter by itself. Competent judges admit it is the most comprehensive assortment of thoroughly new fashionable fabrics ever shown in this city.

Silk Velvets.

As a flyer we put on sale Silk Velvets, NOT Velveteens, at 65 cents per yard.

Eiderdown Cloaking.

We own a bargain in Eiderdown Cloaking. Do you want some of it? Shades, Black, Navy, Nile Green, Pink, Blue, Tan, Cream and Red.

Cloaks, Colarettes, Capes.

This department is a feature in our store. The goods which are All New this season, and the Lowest Prices marked on them, speak for themselves.

Boys' and Youths' Clothing.

Boy's suits worth buying sell with us at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3. We will not sell Boys' Clothes that we cannot recommend to our customers. They must be good goods and well sewed.

Overalls.

Men's Overalls, Good Blue Denim, 39 cents.

Black Dress Skirts.

$100 worth. One Hundred Dollars worth of Ladies' Black Dress Skirts just received today—Thursday. All the spring stock sold out.

Underwear

For the Little Ones. Come in and price our goods, you will wear an incredulous smile when we quote prices, but your children will wear the Underwear. Our prices will be sure to suit you.

Cotton Batt, 10 cts.

A 16-ounce Cotton Batt at 10 cents. Called the "Rattler."

Blankets

From $10.00 per pair, down to 48 cents.

Shoes for the People--

That's the class of goods we sell, good substantial shoes made of Leather, all Leather, and only Leather. Our Shoes fit well, wear well.

Dress Goods.

You cannot afford to miss this Stock of Dress Goods this fall. If you are not a customer of ours, one visit to our store and an intelligent thorough search through it will make you one.

——WE SAVE YOU MONEY.——

HENRY I. COHEN

SLEEPER BLOCK.

Do You Shoot? Do You Fish?

If so you should not fail to call at the Laurel Street store of

C. B. WHITE,

and examine the excellent line of sporting goods he displays:

The Best Brands of Loaded Shells.
Rifles and Shot Guns.
Hunting Knives, Loading Tools,
Decoys, Duck Calls,
Hunters' Clothing, Etc.

In stock and at prices which are right. If you want any article necessary to make your hunting or fishing trip pleasant and profitble you can get it by calling on us.

I. U. WHITE, Manager. — Walker Block, Laurel Street.